The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

End of the Forty-First Congress and Beginning of the Forty-Second.

All Night Sessions in Both Houses on Friday.

The Coal Duty Repeal Fails in the Senate.

Organization of the Two Houses for the New Campaign.

Doubtful Cases from the South to Come Up Hereafter.

The Old Session Out and the New Session In. With the Senate Unsuccessful Attempt to Pass the Repeal of the Coal Duty—Swearing in for the New Congress—Doubtful Cases from the South—Should Not Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the Sundry Civil Appropriation bills had passed the Senate last night, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the House bill repealing the duty on coal, and the motion was carried. Mr. POMEROY had previously moved to attach the same provision to the Sundry Civil bill as an amendment, but had withdrawn it through fear of endangering the agreement to, that bill in the House. The Senate seemed to be generally in favor of the repeal. Mr. WARNER, however, had a speech in his desk which he could not bear to leave unread, and took the opportunity to move a general disability bill as an amendment to the coal question, for the purpose, on the close of his fulminations upon, should forbid forever, of embodying the virtuous eloquence in the fair print of the Globe. With energetic and persevering efforts he kept awake through two hours of his own reading, but as much could not be said of many of the other Senators.

LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

As the close of the session the Senate spent an hour in Executive Session, confirming nominations, and afterward took a recess till 10½ in the morning. The President and his Cabinet left the Capitol before the morning recess, with the understanding that 9½ would be fixed as the hour for reassembling. Promptly at that hour this morning the President and most of the Cabinet were in attendance, ready to give immediate consideration to such bills as should receive final action by either House. It was some time later before any member of Congress appeared on the Capitol.

PRESIDENT OF PERSONS.

A large number of Senator bills were passed yesterday and last night, and consequently Sergeant-at-Arms DEAN was one of the busiest officers at the Capitol. It seemed at one time that every person in the United States would be placed on the pension list.

A FINAL ATTACK ON THE COAL DUTY.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Senate, at 10½, the bill for the coal duty repeal took the regular order. Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone for the purpose of taking up the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, S.C. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it, and urged the coal tariff repeal. Mr. VICKERS moved notice on the Senate that this could not be passed, as, to his certain knowledge, speeches enough were ready to occupy the whole time till the hour of adjournment. Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the free-trade views the Democrats were regarded as entertaining, and desired that the country might know with whom the responsibility of defeating the measure rested. Mr. VICKERS dodged this thrust by expressing his willingness to vote for taking the duties off coal, when a complete bill reducing the tariff on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles was presented. HAMILTON, of Maryland, intimated that, before a vote should be taken, he must occupy some time in a postmortem of the vote he should give with the principles of Democracy. Mr. SCOTT, with some warmth, called the attention of the country to the position of Mr. TRUMBULL on this question as a Republican, but Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would hardly do to say that a measure passed by the two-thirds Republican majority of the House was not Republican. There were many appeals from Senators for unanimous consent to take up various bills, but not one was permitted to get before the Senate, and not one was acted on in that body.

THE OLD SESSION OUT AND THE NEW IN.

After the morning recess it was evident that the coal question could not be decided, and a vote was taken on Mr. SAWYER'S motion to postpone, 36 to 11½, and carried by 37 to 31. Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. HOWARD filled out the time till 12 on Mr. SAWYER'S Relief bill. While the latter was speaking the usual yell, and the Vice-President, thanking the Senate for the indorsement of his official action, which a resolution from Mr. SAWYER placed on its records, declared the third session of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without date.

TAKING THE OATH—DOUBTFUL MEMBERS.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress was promptly called to order. The Secretary called the names of the Senators elect, who came forward in groups of three or four and took the oath of office. When the name of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, was called, Mr. STEWART presented a remonstrance against his admission from forty-five members of the Legislature of Alabama. The remonstrance sets forth that the majority for GOLDTHWAITE was made up by counting the vote of a member of the Legislature not properly elected, nor eligible to a seat, and that therefore the election was not lawful. Mr. HAMLIN gave an amusing example of the ruling passion strong in official death. He got as far as the first se quent as he could, with, "Mr. President, I object," when he stopped, evidently puzzled by the peculiar expression he saw in the Senate and galleries. HAMILTON, of Maryland, who is always SAULSBURY'S good angel when persuaded, pulled his coat and forged his elbow. When the truth that he was no longer a Senator seemed to dawn upon his mind, and he grappled with his chair, amid shouts of laughter from gallery and floor, while the swearing of the Vice-President with difficulty suppressed. After some discussion by TURPIE, SUMNER, EDMUNDS, CONKLING and DAVIS, the credentials of GOLDTHWAITE and the remonstrance were laid on the table, to be referred to the Judiciary Committee when organized. The Vice-President announced that there were two sets of credentials from Texas, one for Mr. HAMILTON, the Senator for the Forty-first Congress, and another for Gen. REYNOLDS. This case was also laid on the table to await the formation of the new Judiciary Committee. The credentials of POMEROY BLODGETT, of Georgia, with a memorial presented by Mr. HOWE, took the same course. The usual *pro forma* resolutions were passed, and at 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE NEW SENATE.

There was little of interest in the reassembling of the Senate for the new Congress. The galleries were well filled, but for the most part with persons who were too late to obtain entrance to the House galleries. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, who have neither of them been present during the past session, were in their seats. They both show the effects of severe sickness, and they received warm congratulations and greetings on all sides.

End of the Old Session and Beginning of the New in the House—Weary Waiting Rhetorically by a Country Rube—Organization for the New Congress—Old Officers Re-Elected, Swearing In, Objectionable Applicants—Drawing for Seats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House did not take a recess this morning until after 5 o'clock. The Senate, provoked at the manner in which the House had slaughtered some of its pet appropriations, dallied with the Sundry Civil bill until far beyond the "wee sma' hours." Scores of trivial, extravagant, illegitimate and ridiculous amendments were offered, and under the operation of the Pomeroy rule they were one and all successively laid on the table. The House worried along with more or less impatience, refreshing itself every now and then by a sortie on SAM WARD'S lunch-room. At length, about 4 o'clock, the bill came over. Mr. DAWES went through it with rapidity and decision, and found that the Senate had been surprisingly forbearing in its amendments. It had omitted many of the propositions of the House, and inserted a considerable number of its own, but none of them of a character likely to provoke serious differences. Among the items rejected by the Senate was the appropriation of $10,000 as a gratuity to Mr. JOS. WILSON, of Ex-Land Office fame. The amendments were concurred in.

A STORMY SCENE.

Then at 4 o'clock Mr. GARFIELD stirred up the blood of the Democracy by a proposition to change the rules so as to prevent filibustering in the future under the previous question, as it has been possible to prevent it in the past when a motion to suspend the rules was pending. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, with hat and umbrella in hand, was just ready to depart when the storm broke. Flourishing his umbrella in the air, he jumped to his feet and declared in shrieking tones that this was revolution, and that it would be resisted by the Democracy even to the verge of revolution, which is just about as far as the New-York Democracy ever go, always leaving their misguided brethren to take the brunt of the battle. There was much excitement at this hour. Members who had been lounging all night in the Cloak and Committee Rooms hastened to the floor, to find the most tempestuous scene of the night. Members were shouting, gesticulating, calling for order, calling for the reading of the rules, &c., &c., in the midst of which Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, which was lost on a division by an almost equally divided vote. This ended the scene, and the House, worn out with the labor of resisting encroachments upon the Speaker's table, took a recess until 10 A. M.

LAST HOURS OF THE OLD SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

At that hour the members had gathered rather contemptibly, but at the very outset they were brought up standing by an announcement from SAM RANDALL that he should object to every piece of business offered. Thus, of course, prevented anything but suspensions of the rules and conference reports. As less than two hours remained, there was no disposition to force anything through under these circumstances. Soon after 11 o'clock, Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Conference Committee on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that they had been unable to agree. Mr. SCOFIELD urged the House to recede so as not to lose the bill, but Mr. STARKWEATHER urged adherence. Pending the discussion, Gen. GARFIELD moved the customary committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House was waiting his pleasure. Then the conference contest was renewed, resulting in the call of the Yeas and Nays on the motion to adhere. The Clerk began to call the roll, which was interrupted for a moment by Gen. GARFIELD'S report that the President had been duly waited upon and had nothing further to report. Then it proceeded again, until half way down the list, when the gavel fell. The bill was lost, and Mr. Speaker BLAINE, in a very neat and graceful speech, returned his thanks to the members who had honored and complimented him so highly, and declared the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day.

ORGANIZING THE NEW HOUSE.

At 12:30 Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON stepped into his place, and rapped the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress to order. Then the list was called, and 220 members answered to their names, the only absentees being MILO GOODRICH of New-York, JAMES MCCLERRY of Louisiana, and DANIEL W. VOORHEES of Indiana. The credentials of the Third District of Arkansas the Clerk rejected for informality. During the reading he called attention to the peculiar condition of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, remarking that they were obscure, evasive, and apparently so with a purpose. He had, however, given them the benefit of the doubt, and put them upon the list. He made these explanations as he proceeded, in order that his action might not be called in question as heretofore. The election of Speaker was then proceeded with. Mr. BLAIR nominated Mr. BLAINE, and FERNANDO WOOD nominated Gen. MORGAN. Messrs. BAKER and COOK, and BECK and REYNOLDS were appointed tellers. Two hundred and nineteen votes were cast, of which BLAINE received 126 and MORGAN 93. Messrs. POLAND and MORGAN escorted the Speaker elect to the chair, and Mr. DAWES, as the member of longest service in the House, administered the iron-clad oath in a very impressive manner, and Speaker BLAINE acknowledged his re-election in a dignified and happy speech.

SWEARING IN THE MEMBERS.

The next procedure was the swearing in of members, which was done by the Speaker, in the order of States, beginning with New-England, which presented her usual fine array of men, every man of them recognizing his maker, and every man a Republican, as they swore to stand by the Government in the future as they had stood by it in the past. Then came New-York and New-Jersey, then Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and then the Southern States, seriatim. The folly of imposing the iron-clad oath was never more strikingly illustrated than when the Southern members came up. All New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, &c., came square up to the mark and swallowed the impressive iron-clad without a shudder, but the mermaid, the ex-Rebel gentleman were reached, for whom the iron-clad was intended, behold a modified oath provided and an easy to take as a dose of honeysuckle medicine, was presented. If the new Congress remains in session one week it should remedy this shameful injustice by a repeal of the oath.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

When Tennessee was reached, Mr. STEVENSON objected to the members being sworn, and presented a memorial protesting against the recognition of the delegation, on the ground that they were not elected according to law, that the Legislature, in its great haste to overturn the work of its predecessor, had repealed the law authorizing the election for members of Congress in November, 1870, and had fixed it for August, 1871. Mr. STEVENSON, however, waived his objection to the members being sworn, provided it was done subject to the decision of the Committee on Elections hereafter. The credentials were referred with the protest, and the members were sworn. This case looks very serious on its face, and, from the present aspect, it is difficult to see how the delegation can maintain their seats. When Mississippi was called, Mr. KERR objected, and proceeded to make a long speech, to show that these members were here illegally; that they derived their power from the Military Reconstruction Government of Mississippi, and were not elected to the present Congress, and much more in the same line of argument. Mr. BINGHAM replied to Mr. KERR, and moved the reference of the remonstrance to the Committee of Elections, and that the members be sworn, which was agreed to—yeas 119, nays 79.

FINISHING THE ORGANIZATION.

The remaining officers of the House were then elected by resolution, being the same as in the last Congress. Then the usual Committee to wait on the President, with a similar committee of the Senate, was appointed, to wit: Messrs. HOOPER, MILLACH and SCOFIELD.

INDICATION OF A BRIEF SESSION.

Mr. DAWES then promptly seconded what appears to be the almost unanimous desire of the House, by offering a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn for this session on the 4th inst. This was agreed to on a division, by yeas 147, nays 31, thus showing that Congress will not remain here if the House can prevent it.

DRAWING SEATS.

The last scene of the day, and the one usually of most interest, then took place, to wit, the drawing of seats. This is usually a funny scene, but was today void of interest. The members all retired behind the benches, except Mr. DAWES, who, by unanimous consent, being the oldest member of the House, was allowed to choose his own seat, which he did by advancing his former location two rows, and passing to the next aisle to the right so as to be more squarely in the Speaker's eye, a thing which some out of the way members think is altogether unnecessary. Delegate HOOPER, of Utah, was the first man called, and went into the seat of BLAIR, of Michigan, across the aisle from DAWES. Then SHELLABARGER was called, and went into the old seat of GARFIELD, right behind DAWES, while GARFIELD took a chair right alongside of him in the old place of ALLISON, who goes out. The first man called on the Democratic side was ARTHUR, a new Member from Kentucky, who complacently invaded the precincts hitherto in possession of ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. ROOSEVELT, of New-York, walked into Sunset COX'S quarters, while WILLIAMS, of Indiana, got his old place, once filled by THAD. STEVENS, and from which there hasn't been a sentence worth noting since that day. LYNCH, of Maine, was lucky this time to pay for all his bad luck heretofore. RAINEY, the fine looking colored member from South Carolina, was called early, but modestly took a seat a little one side. HOOPER sat down in the old place right under the Speaker's nose, while BINGHAM and CARLOS ARES went back to their old camps, side by side, on the inner line of the Democratic segment. The "old man eloquent," seems to have grown fond of that place, though he is among his enemies. From it he looks the whole Republican quarter in the face, and can turn and hurl defiance at his Democratic backers in the rear. JAMES BROOKS took his favorite roost, but got over very well on the next division, and a little nearer the Republican line. RAINEY got his old place, which is not the best one for him, since he never speaks from any other man's desk. Gen. JOHN KERCHAL'S lucky star was again in the ascendant, and he took a quarter line desk in the heart of the Republican country, and alongside of him his colleague WHEELER sat down, three seats in advance of his old location. A small colored colony captured around RAINEY'S seat, WALLS, of Florida, with a blue neck-tie and a very white shirt going in on his right, and DE LARGE, of South Carolina, on his rear, until HORACE MAYNARD came along toward the last, and dickered with DE LARGE by which the latter was shoved one seat nearer the wall, so that MAYNARD'S lean, threatening, cadaverous finger, ever pointing toward something, is in a direct line with the Speaker's profile. MITCHELL, the Milwaukee banker, dropped into the seat of FITCH, the Nevada orator, his quondam townsman. Beside him sat the Mephistopheles of New-York Democratic politics, and on the very outer rim of the circle, at the foot of the main aisle, near the main door, in the draft, the dust and the ashes, the ebony ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, spread his blanket. Among the unfortunates were the jolly PETERS, of Maine, and Sunset COX, who made their camp on the fringe of their respective political circles, while unluckiest of all was BUTLER, who left before the drawing, and now has not even a foot of the House to call his own. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate went into Executive Session about 5 o'clock this morning, and confirmed the following nominations:

S. P. Brown, A. B. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, and Jas. A. Magruder, to constitute a Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia.

Collectors of Customs—W. H. Ashmore, at Burlington, N. J., and Sidney Cooper at Cape Vincent, New-York.

Wm. Storey as United States Judge for the Western District of Arkansas; Wm. Farina to be third lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Geo. A. Black to be Secretary of Legation to Peru; Dr. Jno. Ball, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; Richard G. Usher, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; Cornelius Hedges, United States Marshal for the District of Montana; Jno. Hancock, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Brooks for the Second Arkansas District, and Chas. H. Morse for the Second Louisiana District. Indian Agents—G. A. Bateman for Utah, at Salt Lake City; Consul—Andrew S. Onderdonk, at Santiago, Cape de Verde Islands. Postmasters—David A. Elton, Brattleboro, Vt.; H. H. Van Beek, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; Jos. W. Fiske, Chelsea, Mass.; H. De Cartier, Shellwater, Minn.; A. Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. P. Young, Rome, Texas; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; Jas. H. Wallace, Middletown, N. Y.; J. M. Clinton, Brownsville, Texas; H. H. Helper, Salisbury, N. C.; Francis E. Lathrop, Columbus, Miss.; Jas. C. Parrott, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet R. Denny, Troy, Ohio; Harris Whipple, Fairhaven, Vt.; Wm. L. Burt, Boston, Mass.; Geo. E. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass.; Chas. H. Spafford, Rockford, Ill.; Wm. B. Robertson, Salem, N. J.; Geo. G. Johnson, Olean, N. Y.; John C. Dodge, Milton, Mass.; Joshua R. Smith, Meriden, Conn.; Alfred H. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Elliott Fay, Potsdam, N. Y.

REDEMPTION LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury today authorized and directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to notify the holders of three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 3, 1857, and July 25, 1866, that all of such certificates bearing date of Oct. 15, 1857, to Dec. 10, 1857, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between the numbers 501 and 1,000 inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers 789 and 1,070 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at his office and the offices of the United States Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer at Boston and Philadelphia, and that from and after the 30th of April, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserved in possession of any national banking association. The aggregate amount of certificates described is $2,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as finally passed, contains the following items, inserted by the Senate last night: For rebuilding the light-house at Cleveland, Ohio, $60,000; for the life-saving station on Harrington Beach, N. Y., $70,000; for a Government building, for Post-office, and Courts at Columbia, S. C., $75,000. A section was inserted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of census marshals fifty per cent in his discretion, the entire amount of compensation not to exceed $9 per day for the time employed; also, a section authorizing the President of the United States to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States, as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

MEETING OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The High Commission, all members being present, held their second meeting at the Department of State this afternoon. The American members, this evening, entertained the British members at dinner.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

After the close of last night's report, Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, proceeded to read a lengthy written argument in favor of the payment of the claims of loyal Southerners, and a more conciliatory policy toward the South.

DUTIES ON COAL.

The pending question upon the passage of the repeal of the duties on coal was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock this morning, when the Senate held an Executive Session of one hour, and then took a recess until 10½ A. M.

Upon reassembling, Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved to suspend the coal duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the impossibility of obtaining a vote upon the bill.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, said there were four speeches yet to be made on the bill, and it could not pass before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. THURMAN, of Illinois, hoped the bill would not be laid aside. If the Democrats, who are only clamoring for a reduction of taxes, choose to defeat the bill by talking against time, the country should know it.

Mr. VICKERS said he felt happy in informing Mr. THURMAN that the opposition to the bill was not confined to the Democrats. He knew that a prominent Republican Senator had a speech now ready to be delivered against it. He would vote for a general reduction of duties on articles of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee and salt, but would not confine it to a single article.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. THURMAN that the country would not only take notice of the Democratic opposition, but would also notice his (Democratic) course in sandbagging a deputation of the workmen of the Republican Party, and to assail one of the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill had been passed by a House of Representatives two-thirds Republican, and scouted the idea of his having departed from party principles.

After further discussion, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone the Coal bill in order to pass a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to pay for the destruction of the libertyal of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, S. C. Agreed to—yeas 37, nays 31.

The latter bill was considered, without action.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

At this point Mr. HAYARD rose to a question of privilege and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the Vice-President of the United States, for the impartial ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent and adopted without objection.

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

At 11:45 Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved an Executive Session, which was not agreed to—yeas 26, nays 34.

Messrs. MORTON, of Indiana, and THURMAN, of Ohio, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President of the United States, and that the latter informed them the Executive had no other communication to make.

Pending a discussion upon Mr. SAWYER'S bill, the hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows:

Thanking the Senators for the approval of my official course, which you have placed upon your records, I declare the Third Session of the Senate of the United States, of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day. The time fixed by law for the assembling of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of names of the Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice-President's chair, to take the oath of office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The all-night session of the House continued until 8½ o'clock A. M.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES—A BOMB-SHELL.

A regular storm was raised by a proposition of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, to adopt an amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that it exercised during the present Congress through its majority of over two-thirds. The proposition was to amend the forty-second rule so as to provide that after the previous question is moved, no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix the time to which the House will adjourn and, to lay on the table; such motions not to be repeated; and that, after the previous question is seconded, no original motion whatever shall be entertained, except a single motion to adjourn.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE of Wisconsin, BROOKS of New-York, RANDALL of Pennsylvania, and other Democrats, denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, and amidst great excitement. Mr. BROOKS vowing that the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of revolution.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, declared that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority.

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 84 to 62, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

"A STATE STEAL"—HIGH EXCITEMENT.

Another scene occurred where Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land-grant bill, which was denounced by Messrs. MCNEELY of Illinois, and RANDALL of Pennsylvania, as a "State steal," the latter being interrupted by Mr. CLARKE of Kansas, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows.

The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative votes.

LAST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Finally, at 4¼ o'clock, the Omnibus bill came over from the Senate with an enormous batch of amendments, which were read.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated that the Committee of Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still thought that, on the whole, the time which the House could devote was to concur in them all, rather than send them to a Conference Committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, indorsed the statement of Mr. DAWES, and said that the bill as it came from the Senate was an improvement on the bill as it had left the House. The amendments were then concurred in, and the House at 8:30 o'clock took a recess till 10 o'clock A. M., having first resolved that no business should be in order during the rest of the session, except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll bills and in reference to the general appropriation bills.

WORKING THROUGH THE SESSION.

The House reconvened at 10 o'clock A. M. and the Speaker presented several Executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The members generally wore an expression of weariness, consequent on the long night session and want of rest. After about five minutes spent in the presentation of Executive messages, the House took a further recess till 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile the members gathered in groups, holding noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session, and the preparations for the opening of the Forty-second Congress, and the galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Conference Committee on the bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House recede from its disagreement and let the bill become a law, so that the two offices shall terminate as vacancies occur.

Pending the discussion at 11:40 a committee of the House was ordered to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that it had no further communication to make Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. GARFIELD, MERCUR and COX were appointed as such Committee.

The Conference report on the Admiral bill was resumed, and Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, argued against it, SCHOFIELD'S motion.

On a vote by tellers on Mr. SCOFIELD'S motion to recede, there were 116 in favor, to 61 against, the effect of which would have been to pass the bill, but as it then wanted five minutes of the hour of adjournment, the bill was defeated by the minority demanding the yeas and nays.

During the call Mr. GARFIELD announced that the Committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communication to make to it.

The call of the roll was resumed, but before it terminated the hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel.

LAST WORDS BY THE SPEAKER.

Suddenly the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker addressed the House, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Our labors are at an end, but to delay the final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course and conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political associates. Beyond that, you give me the assurance that I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most grateful to me, and are most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour enjoys a remarkable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful Winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then; years of trial and triumph, years of wild destruction and years of grateful rebuilding; and after all, and as the result of all, the National Government is here to-day united, strong, proud, defiant and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded and with three additional States represented on this floor. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle we are humbly give thanks to the God of Battles, and to the Prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the pleasant duty of declaring the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress adjourn *sine die*.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.

In accordance with the invitation of the Vice-President, the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office:

Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Caldwell of Kansas, Chandler of New-Hampshire, Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey, Ferry of Michigan, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Kellogg of Oregon, Logan of Illinois, Morrill of Maine, Robertson of South Carolina, Stevenson of Kentucky, Sumner of Massachusetts, Scott of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Massachusetts, Windom of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, and Wren of Louisiana.

SENATORS ELECT NOT SWORN IN.

The names of Senators elect ALCORN of Mississippi, and CRATTON of Arkansas, were not called.

The Vice-President stated that the name of Mr. VANCE, as Senator from North Carolina, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed.

CONTEST OVER A GENTLEMAN FROM ALABAMA.

When the name of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, was reached, during the calling of the roll of new Senators, Mr. CHESNUT, of Ohio, objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial signed by forty-five members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

Mr. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not yet retired from his seat, here addressed the Chair, and was listened to by the reporters in the gallery. Several Senators (aside)—Oh, the gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. SAULSBURY (bowing and resuming his seat)—Oh, I beg pardon; I forgot. [Great laughter.]

The memorial was then read by the Secretary, setting forth that the memorialists protest against Mr. GOLDTHWAITE'S admission on the ground that he was not elected by a legal majority of the members of both Houses of the Alabama Legislature; that the vote as announced was 68 for GOLDTHWAITE, 66 for WILKINSON and 2 for other candidates; that P. F. HERNY, a sitting member of the House, who voted for GOLDTHWAITE, had no certificate of election, and had been defeated at the polls by several hundred votes; that PAUL BRADFORD, another sitting member voting for GOLDTHWAITE, had also been defeated in the election; that the representatives of Greene, Sumter and other counties, who voted for GOLDTHWAITE, were elected through fraud and intimidation at the polls; that other members so voting labored under political disabilities. In conclusion, the memorialists suggest an inquiry as to whether Mr. GOLDTHWAITE himself does not labor under legal and political disabilities.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay the credentials and memorials on the table until the organization of the Senate Committees, then to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After some further, the subject was disposed of, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by laying the credentials of Mr. GOLDTHWAITE on the table temporarily.

NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE HOUSE.

Committees of notification to the President and House of the organization of the Senate were then appointed.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR ONE SEAT.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate two sets of credentials from the State of Texas, one representing that the late Senator (Mr. HAMILTON) had been elected for the same term, and the other certifying to the election of Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called for the reading of the Secretary of a joint resolution of the Texas Legislature, giving an explanation of the case.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether both the credentials were in proper form.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said his information was that Gen. REYNOLDS' credentials did not contain the signature of the Governor.

Mr. MORTON explained that the omission was accidental, and that subsequently the credentials were in proper form.

Upon the suggestion the credentials were temporarily tabled.

DISPUTED CASE FROM GEORGIA.

The credentials of FOSTER BLODGETT, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia, were then presented by the Chair; when Mr. HILL called attention to a protest he had recently presented from many Georgia Republicans against BLODGETT'S admission. He said he merely discharged his duty to the people of Georgia in presenting the case to the Senate, and that the facts alleged concerning the election were true they deserved careful consideration.

The subject was then temporarily disposed of by being laid on the table, and at 1¼ the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the desk to take his place on the table, and as a member of the new Congress, a unanimous expression of approval and applause broke out in the Chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and long sustained.

CALLING THE ROLL—PECULIAR CASES.

Then, after a short pause, Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, announced the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of members by States.

The States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and Ohio were called, disposing of the elections in these States not having yet been held.

The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 237 members had answered to their names, the full representation being 243.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR then, in behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, as Speaker, and Mr. WOOD, of New-York, in behalf of the Democratic members, seconded the nomination of Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio.

The vote having been committed, the result was announced by Mr. BANKS, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110; of which JAMES G. BLAINE had received 126, and GEORGE W. MORGAN 93. The Clerk thereupon declared that JAMES G. BLAINE having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress.

SPEECH OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. BLAINE was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. POLAND, of Vermont, and MORGAN, of Ohio. Calling the House to order he said:

GENTLEMEN—The Speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed an enviable honor. A re-election to the position carries with it peculiar gratifications in that it implies an approval of past conduct. For this great mark of your confidence I can but return to you my sincerest thanks, coupled with the assurance of my strenuous devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority in this House, the Speaker owes a faithful obedience to the principles and the policy of that party; but he will fail far below the honorable requirements of his station if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which he is called upon to administer. The successful working of our great system of Government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization; and the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful, and well-matched in numbers. The Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness and prosperity throughout the land. Under the wise administration of the National Government, peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign Government is, we may hope, at this moment in process of favorable, cordial, and lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time, fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country. Trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity. Believing that all our labor will eventuate in the public good, and invoking the blessing of Him without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain, I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the House, and as the first step thereto, I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. [General applause.]

ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

Mr. DAWES, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to Speaker BLAINE.

Then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to the members, beginning with members from the New-England States, who ranged themselves in an arc of a circle in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and took the oath with uplifted hand.

They were followed by members from New-York and New-Jersey, then by the members from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and so on.

Two members from the Southern States took the modified oath.

OBJECTION TO CERTAIN SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, objected to the swearing in of ALEXANDER H. WARNER, of North Carolina, as being disqualified from holding office.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, objected to the swearing in of the Tennessee members, on the ground that the Election law in Tennessee had been repealed, and that they were elected without the sanction of the law. He presented a protest from the citizens of Tennessee, and explained that the Tennessee Legislature had by one sweeping measure repealed all the acts of a previous Legislature, including the Election law.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in, and that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in, three of them taking the test oath of 1862, and five the modified oath of 1868.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the Mississippi representatives be sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. He argued in support of his motion, contending that the time had passed when a State of the Union was to be refused a representation in Congress, and that there were many precedents for the election of the same person to fill a vacancy and for the succeeding Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, contended that the proposition was in violation of the spirit of the constitutional provision which required biennial elections of Representatives.

Mr. BINGHAM'S motion was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 72, and the Mississippi members were accordingly sworn in, and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

This completed the organization of the House.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring the following persons officers of the House for the Forty-second

Published Every Saturday Morning.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CONFENSATION

BY L. B. MOORE.

As weather after slopes it, or out a is after rain, and look, and

"I interpret, enjoy strong, a, ink rain- chair, and looking into the fire; and though

"Indeed," Cuthbert said. "I am not sure that I do. I have a great deal to do, and I am not sure that I can do it. But I will try. Only, I am afraid, I shall not be able to begin at once. I have a few things to finish up here, and I must go to Paris for a week or two, to get my books and my clothes. I will write to you from there, and tell you when I can come."

"Very well," Mr. Fitzroy said. "I shall be glad to see you when you can come. Now, I must be off. I have a dozen things to do before I start. Good-by, Cuthbert. Remember, I rely upon you."

"Good-by, Fitzroy," Cuthbert said, as he shook hands with him. "I will do my best, and I hope I shall succeed."

"I am sure you will," Mr. Fitzroy said, as he left the room.

"I am not so sure myself," Cuthbert said, as the door closed behind his visitor. "I am afraid I have undertaken a task beyond my powers. However, I will do my best, and can do no more. I am glad I have got it to do, for I am sure I shall find it interesting, and it will be a capital thing for me to have it in my power to say that I have written a book. I wonder what Alice will say when she hears of it? I am afraid she will be disappointed that I have not chosen a more showy subject. However, I will write to her this evening, and tell her all about it."

Cuthbert Dene was as good as his word, and wrote a long letter to Alice, telling her of the proposal that had been made to him, and of his intention to accept it. He received a reply by the next mail, in which Alice expressed herself delighted at the prospect of her lover's success, and begged him to lose no time in getting to work.

"I am sure you will succeed, Cuthbert," she wrote, "and I am very glad indeed that you have undertaken this work. I am sure that you will find it very interesting, and I am glad that you will be away from London for a time, for I am afraid that you have been working too hard lately. I am very busy myself, for I have a number of pupils now, and I am getting on very well with my music. I am very glad that you are going to Paris, for I am sure that you will enjoy yourself there very much, and I shall look forward with great pleasure to your letters telling me of all you see and do. Mamma sends her love, and says that she will write to you herself in a few days. Papa is very well, and sends his kind regards. Now, dear Cuthbert, good-by, and remember that I am very proud of you, and that I am sure you will succeed in anything you undertake."

Cuthbert Dene was very much pleased with Alice's letter, and felt more than ever glad that he had undertaken the work. He wrote to her every day, telling her of his progress, and of the many things that he saw in Paris. He received a letter from her every day, and looked forward eagerly to the arrival of the mail. Alice's letters were full of the affairs of the village, and of the doings of the people with whom they were acquainted. Cuthbert's letters were filled with descriptions of the places that he visited, and of the people that he met. Mr. Fitzroy had given him a letter of introduction to a friend of his, a Mr. Delaroche, who lived in the Rue de Rivoli, and Cuthbert had called upon him, and had received a very kind welcome from him and his family. Mr. Delaroche had a large circle of friends, and Cuthbert was invited to dinner and to evening parties at the houses of several of them, and found himself very much at home in the society of the French capital. He had been in Paris about a month when he received a letter from Mr. Fitzroy, telling him that he had arranged with a publisher for the publication of his book, and that he would be glad if he would return to London as soon as he could conveniently do so, in order that they might discuss the matter together. Cuthbert wrote in reply that he would start in a few days, and that he would call upon Mr. Fitzroy as soon as he arrived in London.

Cuthbert had found Paris very pleasant, but he was glad to return to London. He had been away for nearly two months, and he was very anxious to see Alice again. He had written to her to say that he was coming, but had not told her the day of his arrival, as he wished to surprise her. He had not been able to write to her for the last few days, as he had been very busy in order to get his work finished before he left Paris, and he was glad to think that he would be able to see her as soon as he arrived in London. He had written to Mr. Fitzroy to say that he would call upon him on the day after his arrival, and had received a reply asking him to dine with him on that day, and to stay the night at his house. He had also received a letter from Alice, telling him that she would be at home on the day that he arrived, and that she was looking forward very much to seeing him again.

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The Auto-Bath Times, Sunday, March 2, 1871

The New-York Sunday Times.
NEW-YORK SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1871.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The evacuation of Paris by the German troops will begin on Friday, and will be completed within three days. The Emperor of Germany has issued a proclamation declaring martial law at an end in the departments of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Oise, and the Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation declaring that the city will be restored to its normal condition. The Assembly has ratified the preliminary treaty of peace by a vote of 546 to 107. The Germans will occupy Versailles, Rambouillet, Meaux, Nogent-sur-Seine, Provins, Montereau, Fontainebleau, Melun, Corbeil, Etampes, Dourdan, Epernon, Chartres, Dreux, Evreux, Vernon, Mantes, Poissy, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Nanterre. The Germans will also occupy the forts of Mont Valerien, Bicêtre, Ivry, Charenton, Vincennes, Romainville, Noisy-le-Sec, Aubervilliers, and Gennevilliers. The Germans will withdraw from the city of Paris as they enter it, and will not occupy the Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, or the Arc de Triomphe. The Germans will not enter the city in a body, but will march in by companies, battalions, and regiments, and will not occupy more than one-fifth of the city at a time. The Germans will not enter the city with their bands playing, nor with their flags flying, nor with their arms at a shoulder. The Germans will not enter the city on Friday, but will wait until Saturday. The Germans will not enter the city on Saturday, but will wait until Sunday. The Germans will not enter the city on Sunday, but will wait until Monday. The Germans will not enter the city on Monday, but will wait until Tuesday. The Germans will not enter the city on Tuesday, but will wait until Wednesday. The Germans will not enter the city on Wednesday, but will wait until Thursday. The Germans will not enter the city on Thursday, but will wait until Friday

that may not soon occur should be availed of without delay.

Musical.

MISS MINNIGER AND HER TEACHERS.

Signor ETTORE BARILI has sent us the subjoined letter which, as the impression he seeks to correct seems to have been conveyed in these columns, as an act of justice, we publish. We have no doubt that whatever there may be which appears doubtful in the premises—as relates to Signor ALBITES, that accomplished musician and teacher can satisfactorily explain:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of the 21st inst. a notice of Miss MINNIGER'S concert, under the "Proprietors," and I have waited for the lady herself or Signor ALBITES, to correct the impression that criticism that gives, that she had received her musical training from him. I inclose you a paragraph Miss MINNIGER published last year in the Philadelphia papers which puts the matter to rights.

My reason for not speaking Miss MINNIGER longer than up to September last was, that I did not consider her talent sufficiently matured to make her debut on the stage, which she wished to do, and my opinion remains unaltered. In justice to myself I may add that Miss MINNIGER practiced with me the "Miserere," and the duet in the fourth act of "Trovatore," which she sang instead of being a pupil of Signor ALBITES, of which in New-York was highly complimented.

The inclosed paragraph speaks for itself, and I beg you to oblige me by publishing it, along with this, in your valuable paper.

Apologizing for troubling you, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ETTORE BARILI.

The extract inclosed is from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of May 26, 1870, and it runs thus:

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1870.

I wish to thank the musical critic of the *Evening Journal* very much for the kind and encouraging manner in which he spoke of my style of singing at Prof. E. BARILI'S concert; but, as the gentleman seems to be in doubt as to my being the pupil of Prof. B., I think it but just that I should state publicly that I have never had any other teacher in my method of singing but him, having studied just three years.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to thank Prof. ETTORE BARILI for the untiring care and attention that he has bestowed upon me, as it is solely to his fidelity and efficiency that I am indebted for all success that I may have made in this most beautiful of arts.

To the Press of Philadelphia my thanks are due for their kind and encouraging words to one who is yet an amateur.

PAULINE MINNIGER.

Theatric News.

To-morrow week, the English opera troupe will sing in Chicago.... The benefit programme of Mr. BROCKTON, (author of "Fun and Goose") at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia, secured that gentleman $700.... Mr. OWENS acted in Springfield, Mass., on Monday and on Tuesday.... LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will star this week at the Albany Academy of Music.... Mr. FRANK LAWLER had a complimentary benefit in Albany, last week.... Mr. FROHMAN was in McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, last week. A crowded house greeted him.... Mr. COLLIER was at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans....

Miss LINA EDWIN and Mr. EDWARD WELL acted last week in Hartford.... An opera-house is about to be built on the "Hungerford Block" in Geneva.... Miss IDA VERNON had been compelled to resign her position as leading lady in Pittsburg, Penn., on account of ill-health....

Miss MORLACCHI was at the California Theatre in San Francisco.... "Little ROSALIE" at the WARREN'S sisters, female gymnasts, recently fell from a trapeze to the floor at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Kansas City.... Miss JANAUSCHEK was, last week, at the St. Louis Olympic.... A Thomas concert was given last week at Titusville.... The Chanbridge City (Ind.) Tribune prints the item subjoined: "Tuesday afternoon a dispatch was received in Richmond from Piqua, to have NELLIE GRAHAM, the actress of ROSSINI JOHNSON'S troupe, arrested. She was aboard the train from that city in company with a Mr. BROWN, of the same troupe. Upon her arrival she was taken in charge by a Police officer and detained until 9 o'clock that night, when Mr. JOHNSON arrived. In the meantime, however, Mr. BROWN had procured a license, and the two were married before Mayor BENNETT. JOHNSON claims that NELLIE was lawfully wedded to him about three years ago, but she disclaimed any such connection. JOHNSON seemed to be considerably wounded over the occurrence. He returned to Piqua, and the young couple took the train for Indianapolis"....

Mr. WERLE is to give three popular concerts at the Boston Music Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon of this week.... Mr. OATES is performing at the New-Orleans Academy of Music.... Mr. EDWIN FORREST is sojourning in Boston.

Foreign News.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

The two plays last produced at the London theatres are those written of in the London Echo:

"Now shall we describe Mr. BURNAND'S last attempt at a sensation drama made at the Adelphi? A mere sketch of the plot would do it injustice, for the plot is hardly worthy of the name; a criticism of the dialogue would hardly repay the effort; and an enumeration of the characters would convey little, if any, idea whatever of the extraordinary things that take place. It is in the 'situations' that the strength of the piece lies, and certainly in this respect, if numbers go for anything, it is the strongest sensation drama that was ever produced. It contains three attempts at assassination—the first that of the villain on the heroine, the second that of a private soldier on his officer, the third the villain on heroine and an accomplice on the heroine on the before mentioned villain. It contains three attempts at robbery—the first on the person of the villain on a tourist in Cornwall (unsuccessful); the second that of a Russian on the Seid of Interlaken on an English officer (unsuccessful); the third that of the two villains on the stores of a light-house Keeper on Deadman's Point. It contains no less than four rescues from sudden death—the heroine rescued from the waves at the end of Act II.; the heroine is saved from the grasp of the villain at the end of Act III.; the hero is saved from death on the battle-field at the end of Act IV., for which he saves the life of the heroine at the end of the last act. Add to these thrilling climaxes the grand effect of a pool-room with a real billiard-table, with real cues, by the aid of which Mrs. ALFRED MELLON makes real carroms, to the immense and loudly-expressed delight of the gallery; also, a realistic wreck, with an attempt at real foam and real sea-weed, creating about as much fun, to tell the truth, look anything but realistic, also, a realistic battle-field, with puffs of white and real clouds of battle, like the wool in the apothecary's shop, timidly scattered to make up a show. Finally, a light-house (—a real, solid, built-up edifice with its front conveniently removed just to show us what is inside of a light-house). All these combine to produce a sensational effect, which the critical mind ought to give way. If this piece does not succeed, no sensation drama ever deserved success. The author, the painter, the machinist have run a race, and it is hard to say which has won. The young ardencers is in love with the heroine, who is in love with the hero, whom he marries secretly on account of the haughty mother's opposition. One stormy night the heroine saves the hero from the waves, though why he need ever have got into them is not very clearly seen, and old lover of the girl, a private soldier, revenges the affront at first sedition, and threatens to shoot the hero from a window, but being disabled by a wound in the arm, and forgiven by the fourth, blinks it over, and forgives the fourth. Having married her husband in the Orkneys, the girl returns home, reconciles him to his mother, and goes into the light-house where the villains have come to kill her, when her husband suddenly springs up from the Crimea and kills the villains. This extraordinary play was a success. Miss FORSATO, as the heroine, was effective. Indeed all the parts were fairly done. In 'Up in the World,' the new comedy by Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, produced last night at the Strand, the most attractive character is Mrs. *Kaggerby*, the wife of a pastry-cook, who, has, through the success in trade of her husband, risen to a sphere for which she is totally unfit. Her gradeity in accepting the compliments of her aristocratic acquaintances as genuine tributes of regard; her vanity at the idea of being hand in glove with people of title; her delight at the prospect of her daughter marrying a lord—her consternation at their intention into her new sphere of a relative still more vulgar than herself, whose want of polish cannot be disguised—all are drawn by the hand of one who has made such a character his special study, and who can hit off the various traits with a masterly delineation. Next in interest to Mrs. *Kaggerby* is her uncle *Sedley*, whom the best side of a unmanly, vulgar nature is discernible, for he is remembered.... that Mr. SKETCHLEY is no mere satirist, combining up with irony the defects of the lower classes. He rubs off the polish very often, but it is only to show the stratum beneath. Mr. *Muggeridge*, too, the ambitious tailor-author who gets swindled by his evil friends, is well drawn; but when we have mentioned these three parts, we must own that the others are by no means so well presented. Rosby, the stump oratory specialized, is overdrawn, while the ladies and gentlemen in the piece are rather insipid. The audience, however, were highly pleased with everything."

BRIEF MENTION.

The theatrical news from Paris is more lively. We learn from the papers that the theatres are preparing to reopen. At the Opera Comique, there has been a general unpacking of scenes and accessories, which had been piled up on the stage, and covered with divers protections against dirt; they were taken back to the storehouses in the Place Louvois, whence they were deposited three months ago, on the ground that they were far too dangerously inflammable neighbors for the National Library, in the Rue de Richelieu. The scenes of the Opera (Rue Lepelletier) have passed the store in their ordinary depot in the Faubourg Poissonniere, with three feet of sand upon them. Other theatres are getting ready to rehearse new pieces; in a month they will all be at work again, and the people who live by them will have a chance of earning their bread. All this is very gratifying, especially the intelligence that the scenery has been saved. Instead of being burnt, as had been erroneously reported, the Louis Quinze scenes of Miss JULIA DALY, a bright and lively American lady, has reappeared at the Adelphi. It is a very bad play called 'Our Female American Cousin,' Miss DALY makes the house laugh heartily, and I hope to see her again in a character suited to her talents. The next issue of a Crystal Palace concert, in the London Times, says: "The singers were Mme. CORA DE WILHORST and Mr. SIMS REEVES. The lady, an American, if we are not misinformed, has been prima donna at more than one Continental theatre. She has a bright and clear soprano voice, considerable facility, and plenty of what the French call *chic*, and the English in homely vernacular 'go,' and this was agreeably demonstrated in all she came to produce, the once universally popular aevatilla from MEYERBEER'S Italianized Robert le Diable, in the most prominent air from DORNBUSCH'S 'Fille du Regiment'—each given in the language to which it was originally set. Both were unanimously applauded. About Mme. DE WILHORST success there could be no question."

The London *Echo* critic writes thus concerning Miss ADELAIDE NEILSON at Mme. Vestris' Theatre: "Miss NEILSON has spared no expense to make the new burlesque of 'Vesta' a complete success. The costumes, scenery, music, are all that the most exacting could require. But the great treat of the evening is, of course, Mrs. WOOD herself. There can be no question about her abilities in burlesque. There is something more than funny about the very solemnity of her face when she assumes a grieved look. She is the very picture of comical despair. She possesses, too, a wonderful trick of voice; learned, we doubt not, in the United States, which is inexpressibly amusing. The first scene of 'Vesta' is Temple Bar, in ancient Rome, and brings *Vesta's* lover, and his lovemaking on the scene. The second introduces us to the rivals for Vesta's love, who assisted by friends, wind up with a 'break-down.' The third reveals the Temple of Vesta, and shows how it came to pass that the let out the light. All ends with a grand chorus and dance. It was well received."....The *Scotsman* says: "Miss VESTA TILLEY is the singer of the evening. Fred. ANDERSON, the 'Wizard of the North,' in the course of his performance at the Athenaeum, Sunderland, took occasion to make repeated references to the Continental war, to BISMARCK, Germany and Germans, in anything but complimentary terms. In the front seats were the German Consul (Mr. WERNER), his wife, and a party of friends. Another gentleman, (the head of a German firm in Sunderland) rose and gave a denial to the statements of the Wizard, and this seemed only the more to irritate him. Just before the close of the performance Mr. ANDERSON, stepping forward, and claiming to be independent of any one, and to hold opinions of his own, closed with his favorite theme (pointing to Miss ANDERSON at the piano-forte), had declined to play the 'Marseillaise,' because of the presence of the German consul. 'Who,' Mr. ANDERSON asked, 'was the German consul? What was he? He thanked him for his patronage, but no more.' Mr. ANDERSON went on to say that the Germans in Sunderland have been fighting for their country, and proceeded in a strain which again called up the German merchant, who protested that they had come there to see the Professor's tricks, not to hear his politics. A scene of confusion followed. The audience at the back part of the hall got on to the seats, some hissing the German merchant and others the 'Wizard,' and in the midst of the uproar the gentleman in the front seats rose and took their departure, including the German Consul and his friends. The Professor, excited, was declaiming from the stage, the German merchant was on his feet appealing for a hearing, when the 'Wizard' fired a pistol, which caused a number of ducks confined in a tub on the stage to squeeze out among the audience with a deafening din. The performance broke up amidst great disorder."....Papers from Milan, Italy, give flattering reports of the progress of Miss EDITH ABBEY, the soprano, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, who is studying there. Her teacher, who is one of the first in Italy, is enthusiastic in the belief that she will become a great Artist. The domestic drama, by Mr. H. J. BYRON, is in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.... Mr. J. L. TOOLE and Miss CARLOTTA ADDISON will play important characters.... A new romantic play by Mr. BOUCICAULT is in type in Chicago, in which will appear (including Messrs. HONEY, NEVILLE, FARSELLE, and Miss FOOTE).... Mr. EDMUND FALCONER was to have a complimentary benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, when the following artists were to give their valuable services: Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Varney, Miss Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, Miss Edith Wynne, Messrs. B. Webster, F. Robinson, James Anderson, Fred. Ryder, H. Neville, E. V. Addison, T. Swinbourne, and Mr. Stanley.... Mme. ADELINA PATTI has been performing in "Otello" at the Petersburg Opera; and the Russian papers with one accord declare the lady the greatest lyric tragedienne of the day. At Moscow the performances of Mme. ARTOT have been crowned by a torchlight procession organized by a body of students. The lady is about to make herself heard in the opera-houses of Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Hanover and Wiesbaden.... Mlle. SZASI is performing in opera at Vienna.... The *Illustrirte Zeitung* gives a very bad account of the state of the small German theatres; much is their condition that many of them will have to be closed. At Bromberg, Posen, Halle and Dusseldorf, the performances which were to have inaugurated the new year have been put off, and many dramatic companies have been dissolved. From the same source we learn that in the two Court theatres at Munich there have been 303 performances during the year, among the many novelties produced should be noted SCHNEEGANS'S "Maria Stuart in Schottland," HEIGEL'S "Maria," KOBERSTEIN'S "Erich XIV." WICHERT'S "Nar des Glucks," and some plays by HOSEN and WILLENBRANDT. Of the operas given for the first time, HORNSTEIN'S "Adam and Eva" is the one most worthy of mention after RICHARD WAGNER'S "Walkure."

The Death of Walter Brown.

From the Newbury Journal, March 4.

DAVID WALTER BROWN, the celebrated caesman, died yesterday morning at the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. C. BROWN, No. 68 Smith-street, after a painful illness of three or four weeks' duration. It was the opinion of his medical attendants that death was caused by an enlargement of the spleen, but a post-mortem examination made this morning showed that a large tumor had formed near the bowels, and this had been the cause of death. Some weeks ago, Mr. BROWN'S floating boat-house in Boston was destroyed by the ice, and through exposure while trying to save his property he caught a severe cold, one of the results of which was the formation of this tumor. His family, consisting of wife and child, had gone to Portland, Me., on a visit to his wife's parents, and WALTER, thinking that a visit to his old Newburg home and the tender care of his mother would soon restore his health, came on here from Boston about three weeks ago. But he did not recover, as he had anticipated; his illness threatened a serious termination, and he suffered intense pain. Everything that medical skill and the care and solicitude of mother, brother and sisters could do was done to save his life, but all proved in vain. After three weeks of terrible suffering his strong constitution succumbed and death ensued. He was quite conscious to the last, and recognized his friends and bade them farewell. Mr. BROWN'S age was thirty-one years and four months. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the residence of his mother.

A General Railroad Law for the United States.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miner's Journal, March 4.

We learn that a very important General Railroad bill for the United States is now being matured, which, while it will not be in hostility to the present railroad interests of the United States, still it will be the means of giving the people relief under existing circumstances. It will be ready for promulgation in a short time, when we think it will meet the approbation of the people of the whole country as the most feasible plan that has yet been suggested to remove many of the evils under which communities and many sections of the country are now laboring.

The Portland Divorce Suit—Recent Incidents.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, March 3.

We are told that Mr. JONES MILLER, the defendant in the late divorce case that excited so much interest in this city, tried to take his children from the custody of their mother the other day. Mrs. MILLER is now residing with her father, CHARLES PIERCE, Esq., in Newport. Mr. MILLER procured a carriage and proceeded to the vicinity of the house as the children were on their way to school, and would have succeeded in carrying them off, we are told, had it not been for the interference of a neighbor. Mr. MILLER and children left in the train.

NOVEL PNEUMATICS.

How to Send Messages by Pneumatic Dispatch — The London System Described — Great Improvements to be Effected.

The public mind has of late been considerably exercised on the subject of pneumatic transit, whether of freight or passengers, and numerous are the projects to which the growing wants of this vast City have given birth. As "an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory," it is interesting to note an actual application of pneumatic force just brought into successful operation in London. Not the least strange part of the matter is the fact that it is designed to aid the telegraph by saving time in the transmission of messages. In view of the instantaneous nature of electric communication, such an assertion seems at first sight curious. The explanation is, however, easy.

The telegraphic system of England is, as our readers are aware, under Government control, and possesses, therefore, one central station, to which all others throughout the country are subordinate, and from which the various lines radiate in every direction. All messages, therefore, which pass through London, are received at this central office, and thence transmitted to their several destinations. Under the old system, if a telegram were forwarded from Glasgow to, say Station A, three miles from Telegraph-street, (the location of the central office,) it was taken down at the latter place and resent by wire to the station. This system caused a waste of time, involved the maintenance of a large number of clerks and instruments, and, still more important, necessitated an intricate network of wires such as at present span the principal thoroughfares of the City. There were obvious reasons why it was impracticable to admit of the direct transmission of messages between points crossing the central district, and it therefore became an object to devise some means of saving the time and expense of retransmission in each case. The difficulty has been solved by the application of pneumatic propulsion, through a series of tubes connecting the head-quarters with every subordinate telegraph station within the British Metropolis.

Under the present arrangement a message is, upon arrival, immediately transcribed upon the official form to be forwarded to the recipient, and is then placed in the box, or "carrier," which conveys it through the tube. The latter is of iron, three inches in internal diameter, while the carriers are made of gutta percha and cylindered in shape, so made as to fit the tube accurately. Being almost nine inches in length, it is, of course, necessary that the radius of curves in the tube be sufficiently large to admit of its easy passage. At each intermediate station an apparatus is introduced to do the duty of a "switch," consisting of two pieces of tubing, both accurately fitting a gap cut in the main line. One of these tubes is permanent, and, when in place, acts as an ordinary portion of the line. The other contains a perforated plate, which stops any "carrier" from passing. By the movement of a lever, either of these tubes can be put in position as required, their edges being accurately ground to make an air-tight joint with the main tube. A small stud in the permeable tube is pressed by the carrier in its passage through, and this rings a bell by way of signal that the line is so far clear. When the "intercepting tube" is in place, the vacuum in the main pipe is maintained by a circular piece of small piping opening communication before and behind the movable portion.

As regards speed, the test trials were most satisfactory. A set of dispatches were carried 962 yards, or close on half a mile, in one minute and forty seconds, being at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. In another case, a parcel was carried 2,058 yards in four minutes. In these instances, both vacuum and pressure were employed as motive forces. When vacuum alone is used, the time occupied in transit is about one-third more; but even then, it is more rapid than any other means short of steam power.

The unsatisfactory state of our Metropolitan postal system in the matter of conveying mails between the Central Post-office and the branch stations suggested the idea that the adoption of similar scheme in New-York would confer immense advantages, both upon the Post-office Department and the general public. The most strident advocates of our present system are unable to deny that the people of this City are strangers to facilities enjoyed by the residents of London and other European cities. For instance, a letter or package can no longer to reach its destination at Washington or Baltimore than if addressed to a district served by one of the branch offices in New-York. As regards telegraphic communication, we are probably as well served as the residents of any other city in the world, but the reasons which render the pneumatic tubing so useful as an auxiliary to the London telegraphic offices, would apply with equal force to our own companies. Telegraphy, however, being here a matter of private enterprise, such matters concern the companies alone. The Post-office is, however, a national institution, and any measures tending to improve its organization are matters of public concern. When properly constructed system of pneumatic tubes the hourly mails now delivered only from the head office, might with equal facility be distributed throughout Manhattan Island.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph Palmer.

Dr. JOSEPH PALMER, for many years connected with the newspaper Press of Boston, died in that city on Friday last at the age of seventy-five. He was born on the 3d of October, 1795, at Needham, Mass., his father being a clergyman in that town, and was graduated as Harvard College in the class of 1813. He afterward followed the profession of a teacher for some years, being usher at the Boston Latin School when ROBERT C. WINTHROP, GEO. S. HILLARD, CHARLES SUMNER, WM. H. CHANNING, JAS. FREEMAN CLARK and other men now eminent in various walks in life, were among the pupils. At the same time he pursued the study of medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1826. After practicing for a few years as a physician, he determined to follow an inclination which he had long felt for the pursuits of journalism. He entered the office of the *Columbian Centinel*, of Boston, in 1830, and from that time to his death, was connected with the various newspapers of the city, including the *Traveller* and the *Transcript*, each of which he edited for some time, and the *Daily Advertiser*, whose commercial reporter he had been for upward of eighteen years. By his first wife he inherited a coffee plantation in Cuba, and was for some years a man of property. His means were, however, mostly lost in unprofitious ventures, the proprietorship of newspapers, and for many years before the close of life his moderate salary was his principal income. One of his favorite pursuits was the preparation of obituary notices, and the voluminous necrology of Harvard College, which has been published in book form, was the work of his hands. He was a modest, retiring man, but possessed considerable ability and an irreproachable character.

Bishop James O. Andrew.

Right Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, South, died at Mobile, Ala., on Thursday last. He was born in 1794, in the State of Georgia, and entered the South Carolina Conference in 1812. In 1814 he was ordained deacon, and became an elder in the Church two years later. He was first ordained a Bishop by the General Conference at Philadelphia in 1832. He was an able and eloquent preacher, pure and simple in character, and earnest and faithful in the performance of pastoral and official duties.

Work of the Maine Legislature.

The Fiftieth Legislature of Maine, which adjourned on Monday, had been in session fifty-five days. Of what it accomplished, the Augusta *Journal* speaks thus:

"The mass of business during the session was large and important. The election of a United States Senator and the apportionment of the State for senators, representatives and councilors were measures of high political importance. The demand for railroad legislation was extensive, and none created more interest than the act for the extension of the Boston and Maine to Portland, and that for the Building of the Aroostook Railroad. The educational system of the State was fiercely attacked, but has suffered no serious damage. In the early part of the session town aid to manufacturers met with hard usage; but in the closing days better opinions prevailed, and struggling towns received the encouragement and assistance they asked. A step which we hope to see fourth in Maine is merely by the State is the further promotion of foreign immigration. So far the scheme has been successful, and we trust the larger encouragement and means given will afford a corresponding profitable return. That the Legislature was governed by honest motives, and gave due attention to the subject of economy, there is abundant evidence. Its mistakes were mostly those due to haste and want of deliberation. No party spirit prevailed through the session."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Letter from the Countess De Montalembert—Thanks for American Sympathy and Aid.

The following letter from the Countess DE MONTALEMBERT has been received by one of the ladies interested in the French Fair in this City:

RUESNART, Feb. 8, 1871.

DEAR MISS G. DE B***: I have heard that the magnificent sum of £2,666 sterling, sent by the lady patronesses of the New-York Bazaar, has that arrived at Brussels. An agent of the Committee has already been sent to Paris, but since the capitulation nobody has been permitted to enter that generous city where gold and privation have already killed five thousand persons. You see to what an extent the resistance was there maintained. But let us leave this painful subject; another spectacle, come from that great and noble country you inhabit, rives my heart. In seeing with joy that great quantity of gold was suddenly transformed before my eyes into bread, soup, and victuals of every description, warm clothing distributed to thousands of poor French of every age, and condition, starved and shivering, their cannon being only parts of walls, and their only defense by day and night, the ground. Such is the state of peasants surrounding Paris, in a circle of twelve leagues, and also of those in the Loire, Franche-Comte, and the Ardennes. Thanks to these £2,666, into how many hearts will hope now find an entrance, together with a deep sentiment of that charity which comes from so far to visit and heal their miserable misery. After the announcement of that abundant and generous gift the following night my thoughts were full of relief and even joy, while my mind wandered in the midst of our unhappy France, now ruined. Oh! how can I express to you the tender gratitude, so full of admiration, which I feel? How shall I find words to say it as I should wish, to you and to all those ladies, so active, so generous, so zealous in their efforts, who have with such perseverance known how to realise such a magnificent result?

The cruel situation, formerly that of America, when she struggled against those who oppressed her, exist is now ours. We shall not be discouraged; we shall struggle against all misfortunes as long as come, for alas! we only begin them; we feel that God and our right will aid us. But we are aware that in the United States, thousands of hearts will follow, and assist us by the indefatigable propaganda of their warm compassion. Only a small piece of money given by each American, thanks to feminine influence, which will excite the impulsion given in each family—in one word, a general subscription (which will be welcomed in any one's purse)—such is what will be the aim, I hope, of all the devoted hearts which France possesses in New-York. They will cause the true fraternity of nations to shine forth, after having already taken the first step individually by the splendid gift for which I have at present to testify to you my most lively gratitude. This task of general propagandism, and the care of the indistribution will be there. Do they not know how to succeed in all their enterprises, with their prestige of character in carrying all before them? In announcing this new ambition of mine, I take shelter in the memory of him I no longer possess; but who has so much loved your America; with what fiery admiration has he not spoken of her! You knew with what enthusiasm he celebrated the noble victory carried in favor of the union of that country. Let the generous and indulgent Americans think only of our grief, when we also are spoken to of a violent secession of territory imposed on us by our invaders. In spite of the vigilance of the Prussians, the people of Alsace are being enrolled in thousands in the indigent and badly-organized Armies of the Loire and of the East. But let us return to the ruin without a parallel existing in thirty-seven Departments invaded. To give only a few examples: I have been written to from Villersexel, Haute Saône, where my maternal uncle lives, that after having requisition in money and in kind, the Prussians, overloaded with provisions beyond that which their troops could consume, threw into a river which flows near the village all the potatoes, saying to the poor inhabitants, (who deprived themselves of all in order to satisfy their exactions,) "Yes, our object is to ruin France." This discourse I know of from authentic letters of my family. At my sister's, in the Ardennes, the systematic wasting and squandering of provisions equaled only that which was consumed. At Orleans they exacted nine thousand rations per day for three thousand men, and at the same time the population was dying from hunger and misery. At six leagues from my dwelling, (*odis d'or*,) the Prussians entered the little open town of Avallon almost without fighting. The officers allowed their soldiers two hours of plunder. Is it not worthy of the less-civilized ages? In the castle of one of my brothers-in-law, they broke the doors, windows, shutters, &c., under the pretence of want of firing for the soldiers, while at a little distance a wood of considerable dimensions existed. The falsehood of such an excuse is proved by their breaking the marble chimney-pieces in their violent rage. To annihilate our dwellings and our hearths is their wish in reality. The aged mother-in-law of one of my sisters, near Orleans, seeing all taken from her, that even her bed was to be taken or sold (for the Jews who follow the Prussians) was broken, tried to conceal a pod on which she might lie. A Prussian officer perceived it, and dared say to her: "I must have it. You, Madame, you may lie on the straw; it is better it should be you than any one of my soldiers!" The same may be said from all sides in other forms. I do not wish to terminate, and fear

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

I was on my way from Paris to Rome, and one morning in May found myself in the City of Marseilles, where I had made up my mind to take the steamer for Italy. The vessel I had intended to sail in had departed the day previous to my arrival, so there was nothing to do but to select the next best and commence my journey. After noting the offers of the various companies, I finally settled upon the *General Abbatucci*, of the Valery Line, and after seeing my baggage aboard, and looking in vain for some one to whom I might say good-by, I followed suit, and was soon on the deck.

I looked around me at our passengers; never was there a greater mixture of natures. French, Spanish, and above all Italian, was heard on every side, but I listened in vain for a sound of our good old English tongue. After numerous leave-takings and kissings, such as only a foreigner can indulge in, we managed to get off, and steamed from the harbor with a bright breeze following, and as happy a company as was ever got together. There were several notables on board, the Consul-General of France to Rome, and his wife, an accomplished and elegant woman; several Secretaries of Legation, besides many officers of the French Army, who, with a company of troops, were on their way to relieve a part of the garrison at Civita Vecchia, then held by the French. As we sailed along many small boats followed us, the occupants shouting and waving their good-byes until we were out of sight. Could they have seen what the next twenty-four hours would produce, could they have known that their good-byes were indeed farewells to those who, before the morrow's sun, would be in eternity, their gladness would have been changed to sorrow, and their rejoicing to tears.

As I said, we sailed on the morning of the 7th of May, 1859, and nothing occurred to mar our voyage so to 8 o'clock that night, when the wind changed, and a head sea set in, which quickly drove all the ladies and most of the men below. As for myself, (having spent nearly a year at sea, and never suffering from that malady called sea-sickness,) I walked the deck for some two hours, partly for the fresh air, which I could not get in the saloon, and partly because a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity had taken hold of me, which I endeavored in vain to throw off. There were good grounds, however, for my feelings, for I had not been half an hour on board before I noticed a lack of discipline among the officers and crew, which boded no good in case of accident, and which was afterward fully confirmed by their conduct. We were also heavily laden, including among our freight a deck-load of petroleum, upon the barrels of which the troops lay or sat smoking. I endeavored in vain, by signs, to make the Captain understand the nature of such an inflammable material, but he treated the subject with the utmost indifference, and, shrugging his shoulders, went into his room, as if the fate of over sixty lives were of no possible consequence.

Having remained on deck up to nearly 11 o'clock, I went to my room and lay down, taking off my coat merely, for the horrid presentiment that something would occur still clung to me, and made my sleep anything but quiet. It was about 1 o'clock, when I was awakened by a fearful crash, followed instantly by two more shocks repeated in quick succession, while at the same moment shrieks and cries burst from all parts of the cabin, where terrified women and children were rushing madly hither and thither. My first thoughts were that we had struck upon some hidden reef or shoal, which this part of the Mediterranean abounds in, but on reaching the deck I soon saw my mistake, for a large brig, whose outlines I could just see in the darkness, was slowly drifting away from us, and I knew in a moment that we had crushed into her, and the only question was, were we sinking or was she?

Every soul was now on deck, and the confusion and excitement was dreadful. Men sailed along for their wives, and mothers for their children, while others on their knees called upon God to save them.

I went to the forward part of the ship and there saw enough to convince me that no time would soon decide the case for us all, for our bows, which were made of iron, the deck, the ship was iron, and Clyde built,) were all driven in, and the water fast pouring in in great volumes at the apertures. But another sight I saw, which, for cowardice and unmanliness, can not, would hardly be equaled. The Captain and crew, with only one or two desperate exceptions, had seized the only boat left uninjured, and in the industrious haste I saw them pulling away from the ship, and leaving us to our fate. I rushed back to the stern, where the passengers, who had now caught sight of the boat, were vainly stretching forth their hands and begging for the love of God to take them in. The Consul, whom I have before mentioned, elected a reward of two hundred thousand francs, would they but take his wife. In his agony he beseeched and prayed them, but money in that hour had no temptation, and his words fell on ears deaf to all mercy.

Seeing one of the sailors, who yet bravely stood at the wheel, I asked, by signs, for life-preservers. He shook his head; they had none. I then tried to get two or three men together, who would help me wrench off doors or cut away the seats and benches which ran along the upper deck for a rail, but they would not stir; either they could not understand or fear had paralyzed them. And now the ship was settling by the bows and rapidly sinking; already the water was nearly amidships, and almost up to the fires. The engineer had left his post, with the engine at full speed, and it was pausing to know and there, no chance directed. I now began to look around to see how I might save myself. The time had passed when we might have worked together, and every one for himself was the thought of all.

Having taken off my clothing, I seized a small settee; it was almost good for nothing as a float, yet more than one attempted to take it from me, and it was only by threatening them all with my knife that I could keep possession. I knew that it was a chance, if it would hold but one, and life was too dear to part with lightly.

As the water reached the boilers, the steam poured out in volumes, and many, thinking we were on fire, added to the scene, by their cries. I had made up my mind to throw my settee overboard, and then jumping after it, endeavor to keep afloat until picked up by some passing ship, and was about to put it into execution when my attention was drawn to the brig, which was approaching again with the evident intention of affording help. The ship had now sunk so far that her stern was raised some thirty feet above the water, and only the mizzen-mast was clear of it. Every moment, we could feel her settling lower and lower, preparing for her final plunge to the bottom. We were all huddled together in the stern, anxiously looking for boats, or at least a boat from the brig, when the Captain hailed us, asking what nation the ship was. He spoke in French, and we cried back: The *General Abbatucci*, Italian; we are sinking; can you save us? Then a silence ensued, and mothers hushed their children, and we all waited the words—the words of life or death. The answer came back clear and distinct: We cannot help you, we are sinking ourselves. Oh, the agony of that moment. Yet there was no more frantic crying, but men grasped each others hands in a farewell grip, and a dark, settled despair was on the face of all.

I now determined to reach the brig, or perish attempting it, for I saw there was no hope for us, and I reasoned that the brig, being a wooden vessel, would hold out the longest, or at least afford means of building a raft, at any rate it was death to stay where I was, for I knew I should be drawn in by the suction when she sank. So, grasping my watch, and what money I had with me, which I had taken from my vest, I went up the rigging, and as the brig sank on the swells, I jumped down and across. The exact distance I sprang I could not say, but I struck her gunwale and fell in the passage-way, between it and the after-cabin. I lay for a moment stunned, and then springing up I came amidships. Here everything also was in confusion, our steamer having struck her on the starboard side near the bow, cutting a hole in her to the water, and carrying away a good part of her rigging.

The Captain and sailors, numbering about ten men, were endeavoring to get a small boat, which lay head upward on her deck, free from the entangled rigging, and launch it. It was only after working with a will that we were enabled to get it over the side, and, jumping in as best we could, we pulled away from the brig toward the steamer, but we dare not approach too near for fear of being drawn in, but shouted for them to jump, and we would try and pick them up.

It was too late. One awful scream, one cry of agony—such as I pray I may never hear again—as she plunged to the bottom; and of all those cabin passengers, I alone was left. The waters met and closed over her as peacefully and calmly as if nothing had occurred, and nearly sixty souls, men, women and children, were in eternity.

The day had fairly broken now, and with the new light we seemed to have new hope. Finding that the brig, which had drifted some way off, was still floating, we steered for her, and, clambering up, threw ourselves upon the deck worn out and exhausted. I think, had our vessel then sank that not a man could have saved himself, so utterly were we used up.

But help was near at hand. We had discovered, while in the boat, the masts and spars of a ship looming up in the horizon, and now she was in plain sight. We hoisted our flag as being in distress, and shouted, and almost cried with joy, as we saw her return the signal, and then coming down toward us. As she neared where the steamer sank, she put out her boats and picked up two steerage passengers, and then came to us. She proved to be *The King* bound from Norway to the coast of Africa. Her Captain, a bluff old sailor, but a kind-hearted man, after a consultation with the Captain of our brig, told him he would help him into the nearest port, which was Leghorn, or, as he called it, Livorno. Our vessel, although severely damaged, would still float, for being, as sailors have it, only in ballast, viz., having no cargo we were enabled by constant pumping to keep the water out, until we had stuffed the rent full of old cordage, sails, &c., and nailed a large lot of canvas over the side.

The Captain of *The King* had also picked up the Captain of the steamer and his crew in the boat which they had taken so basely, and, being rather short of provisions, with so many more thrown on his hands, all that could had to remain on the brig.

We found by observation that we were about 100 miles from Leghorn, and so turned our prows in that direction; but now, one of those calms so frequent in this sea set in, and it was only after three days and nights' incessant labor at the pumps that we reached the port. The ship, meanwhile, kept close by us, and at night our lamps answered each other's welcome light, while the deck-watches of the two vessels sent across the water the joyful cry of "All's well." I was quite used up and unfit for duty after the second day, for my feet were swollen and purple, and my left wrist sprained from my jump, but it was not until cramps set in that I gave up taking my turn at the pumps, for there was many a poor fellow worse than I.

The morning we arrived the news spread like fire, and soon a crowd of many hundreds were about us asking questions and pressing upon our acceptance food and money, and in fact, like many others of our species, we needed both, for a more sorry looking crowd it would be hard to find. Our wardrobe was made up of the odds and ends belonging to the Captains of the two vessels, and very anything but comfortable was we little thought of that, for life had been spared us, while so many had met a watery grave. Of my journey to Rome, and the reception I received there, I will not speak—suffice it to say that a more kind-hearted people than the Italians, or ones more ready to help those in actual distress, do not live. I made a statement of the affair before the Consul-General at Leghorn, and have since learned that he, in person of the *Abbatucci* is serving out a term of eighteen years in the Government Prison for not having his lights out, and cowardice in leaving his vessel.

Nearly two years have now passed since that night, but can yet see those pale faces, and hear the shrieks of the dying. It will cling to me while I exist, for I am sure I can never forget while memory lasts—my leap for life.

H. J. B.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. F. A. Conkling, commanding the Second Brigade, announces that recent orders designating a Board of Examiners for the brigade is abrogated, and the Board will hereafter be constituted as follows:

Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Schmale, Third Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Robbins, of the Sixth Infantry, will report as Recorder.

The Board will convene at the armory of the Sixth Infantry, in East Fourteenth-street, on the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Boston papers state that Col. Fisk's Ninth New-York Regiment will visit that city on the 17th of June. They will leave New-York on the morning of the 16th, arriving here on the morning of the 17th. They will be escorted to Bunker Hill by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Johnston. Before their departure they will treat the "Hub" citizens to a dress parade on the Common.

A meeting was held recently in the City of Troy by the officers of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry and Second New-York Volunteer Infantry, Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. B. Tibbits in the chair, for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions on the death of Dr. Benjamin S. Castle.

Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, announces the following drills for his command, to be held at the Second Avenue Arsenal, in full fatigue uniform: Right Wing—Companies B, C, F and K, on Tuesday, March 7. Left Wing—Companies A, E, G, H and I, on Monday, March 13. Battalion—Tuesday, March 28. Roll call of companies at 7:50 o'clock P. M. First Sergeant's call, 8 o'clock, sharp. The fill of dress for non-commissioned officers has been altered in relation to Sergeants' epaulets, requiring all Sergeants to wear epaulets with one row of gold fringe on the outside.

We have received the first number of the *Stagecrack*, a neat little monthly journal published by the members of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn. The paper is a nice little affair, being admirably made up and printed, and is filled with items interesting to the regiment in general, and Company I in particular.

Pay-master Louis Hallen, recently removed from position on the honorary staff of the Fifth Regiment, by Gen. Shaler's order, was, on Tuesday last, elected Major in that command, vice Allen, resigned. The officers probably intended the promotion of Mr. Hallen as an expression of their opinion relative to Gen. Shaler's order. Major East, formerly of the Washington Grays, was also a candidate for the position, despite his colored spectacles, and was only defeated by one vote, which was quite sufficient, however.

The Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment announces that he will open the armory on Wednesday evening of each week to attend to official business. The armory is now ready for use by the command.

Company K, of the Eighth Regiment, gave an exhibition drill on Wednesday evening last at the State Armory. There were sixteen files paraded, in full uniform, and the command made an excellent appearance. As an exhibition drill it was not a success, though Capt. Green has his men well in hand, still they are not perfect in the details of the manual and the school of the company as to authority their appearance on exhibition. Still the drill was a creditable one, and we are glad that the company possesses so much spirit and enterprise.

E. A. Kimball Guard, Company A, First Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Hawkins Zouaves, as guests of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., Brooklyn Greys, gave an exhibition drill and hop at the armory of the latter, corner North Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening last, 1st inst., for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Post Mansfield No. 26, G. A. R.

Company A were formally received by a detail of five men from each company of the Forty-seventh, under command of Lieuts. Henderickson, Brower, and Wetherbee, in the main drill-room, and as soon as the guards were posted the drill commenced. The evolutions in the school of the company were remarkable for the unanimity of motion displayed by the men, the manual exercises were perfect and well balanced throughout. The fine soldierly appearance of the men and precision of the step calling forth the encomiums of the large and enthusiastic audience present. After a short course in the manual, the company took intervals, the length of the room, and went through the bayonet exercise, which was also well done. In consequence of dancing having taken place previous to the drill, and some of the members participating, they displayed some little nervousness at first, but it gradually wore off, and in the second part of the programme it was all dispeared, and but little fault could be found with that exercise. The manual, firing and marching well sustained the reputation of this company, which it has acquired by painstaking and persistent endeavor to excel. The drill concluded with the "tap," or "silent drill" in the manual of arms, to which only one exception could be made, one member having dropped his rammrod during the "executing of loading." After the drill dancing was resumed, and continued until dawn, when the company separated on the best of terms with all interested.

The officers of Company A are Capt. Andrew B. Dobbs; First Lieut., Theo. Betts; First Sergt. Alex Mcnab. The First Regiment will soon move into their new armory in West Thirty-second-street, and hope soon to recruit up to full strength.

The funeral of Sergt. John P. Lee, Company A, "E. A. Kimball" Guard, First Regiment, was attended, on Thursday, by the full company, under command of Capt. Dobbs, and about 100 of the personal friends of Sergt. Lee, who died of consumption at his residence, No. 441 East Twelfth-street. The remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery. Among those who attended were Col. Farley, Major Farley, and several other officers of the regiment.

Remittance for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and five persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics of the past week show 43 still births, 426 births, 189 marriages, and 414 deaths, the latter being an increase of 19 over the mortality of the previous week.

The report of Fire Marshal McGregor shows that there were twenty-eight fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $60,721, and an insurance of $181,050.

There were 71 males and 276 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during the past week.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 4.

By Judge Barnard.

Edwin Ludlow vs. The American Exchange National Bank; motion granted; reference ordered.

David A. Lindsay et al. vs. Charles Elmers; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 4.

Joseph Taussig et al. vs. Julius Hart; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs. Opinion by Judges MORELL and McCUNN.

Roswell D. Hatch, executor, &c., vs. John B. Fogarty, impleaded, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MORELL.

Anson Willis vs. Nathan Tibbals; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Samuel T. Knapp et al. vs. Aaron Attmeyer et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MORELL.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Robinson.

Berry vs. Jex; motion granted.

Robertson vs. Shearman; order granted reducing bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 4.

Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Jones.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Joseph Taussig et al. vs. Julius Hart.—The following decision of the General Term on a question of practice will be found of interest to the Bar. All the Judges presiding at the argument concur in the decision, and each has rendered a separate brief opinion, as given hereafter:

It appeared from the morning papers, that on the 9th of July, 1870, an order was made and entered at Special Term, allowing an amendment of the defendant's answer upon payment by the defendants to the plaintiff of $10 costs of opposing the motion, and on the 12th of the same month, a copy of the order and of the amended answer was duly served on and received by the plaintiff's attorney, and the $10 costs were also paid to and received by him. On the same day the plaintiff's attorney served the defendant's attorney with a reply to the new matter contained in the amended answer. Thereupon, the trial of the action was proceeded with before a referee, who had been previously appointed, and was finally submitted for the decision on the 27th of July, 1870. Within the time allowed by law, the plaintiff's attorney served a notice of appeal from the order upon the defendant's attorney, but, through inadvertance, did not serve a like notice upon the Clerk of the Court. The motion to dismiss the appeal was upon two grounds: First, that the plaintiff had waived the right to appeal by accepting the costs of the motion; and second, the failure to serve the notice of appeal upon the Clerk of the Court.

OPINION BY JUDGE MONELL.

I think it very clear that the appeal must be dismissed upon the first ground. The case is not to uniformly held that the acceptance of any benefit or advantage under an order, or acting upon the order, operates as a waiver of the right to appeal. In Radway *vs.* Graham, 4 Abb. N. S., 1, the General Term of the Common Pleas held that the imposition of costs, as a condition for granting a motion, was much a benefit that acceptance of them waived the right to appeal. That case has been followed by Lewis *vs.* Irving Insurance Company (in a note to Hanna *vs.* Dexter, 18 Abb. R., 140) in the Supreme Court; and in this Court by Lupton *vs.* Jewett, 1 Robt., 626. In Mohler *vs.* Prescott, 4 E. D. Smith, 126, the order allowed a reserve of the motion, which the party availed himself of, and it was held to be a waiver of the right to appeal. This case is stronger than any of them. Here the appellants not only accepted the costs, but also the answer, to which they served a reply, and then proceeded with the trial. All this action under the order would of itself, it seems to me, preclude an appeal. The stipulation between the attorneys that the appeal should be heard upon certain papers, was not a waiver of the right to review this motion. These papers included an affidavit of all the facts upon which this motion is founded, put in for the purpose of raising the question on the argument of the appeal, as was done in Radway *vs.* Graham, Sup. But the defendant's attorney has pursued a better practice, and brought the matter before the Court upon notice to the opposite party. Nor have there been sufficient laches to defeat the motion, even although the right to make it might be lost by laches. It is not required, I think, that it should be made at the first reasonable opportunity; and may be made, as was done in some of the cases, when the appeal is brought on for argument. Irregularities in practice are sometimes cured or waived by omitting to take early advantage of them. But this was not an irregularity, (1 Tidd's Pr., 513,) but a substantial act of the party, and was not waived by laches. I do not propose examining the second ground of objection, although I think it may be correctly said that it is sustained by the clear weight of authority. (See the case collected in notes to Voorhies' Ed. of the Code, secs. 327, 332.) I am in favor of granting the motion, with costs.

OPINION OF JUDGE McCUNN.

I concur. The order appealed from was a conditional order (the payment of costs, &c.). The conditions were tendered by defendant and accepted by plaintiff; they cannot therefore accept the terms of the order and appeal at the same time. They must do one thing or the other. They selected and accepted the terms; this, therefore, bars their appeal. (Pearce *vs.* Chaplin, Q. B., 203; 16 L. J. Q. B., 49; Bartlett *vs.* Stinton, 1 L. R. C. P., 336; 14 W. R., 614; 14 H. T. N. S., 267; Dodsley *vs.* Hamilton; 5 Seant. L.) The plaintiff in this case, in addition to accepting the costs imposed on the granting of the motion, accepted the amended answer. This, he claims, was a mere formal irregularity on his part, which he should be allowed to remedy. Now if a party lies by after an irregularity, and he knowingly, as in this case, prevents the other party from taking further steps in the case before he moves to take advantage of the irregularity, this is a waiver of such irregularity. (Gair *vs.* Goodman, 2 Smith, 221.)

OPINION OF JUDGE JONES.

The appeal from the order allowing an amendment having been dismissed on a ground which would have been fatal to it even if there had been a proper service of notice on the clerk, it is unnecessary to decide whether the order from which this appeal is taken is or ceases or not since the reversal of that order and the entry of an order to the effect asked for will not reinstate the appeal from the order allowing the amendment, and can in no wise benefit the appeal. Appeal dismissed without costs.

W. Shaw for motion; E. L. Andrews opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

CARELESS BLASTING—$4,000 FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Angelina Lippincott, Executrix, vs. James Noble.—In this case, which was to recover damages by a widow for the loss of a husband killed by a flying fragment of rock from a blast on a lot of defendant's, in Thirty-sixth-street, the particulars of which have already appeared in the Times, the jury awarded the plaintiff the sum of $4,000.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Gross.

THE RIVAL COMMANDERS — HELMS ON SHIPBOARD.

John Murphy vs. Charles C. Hilton.—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for an assault and battery. It appears that at Liverpool, in October last, plaintiff and defendant being both sea Captains, but the former having a license recognized in Liverpool and the latter none, they agreed that plaintiff's name should appear on the record of the brig *Anna M. Young* as master, so as to get her a clearance, but that on the voyage the defendant should be actual master and the plaintiff acting mate. This programme was carried out until the vessel sprung a leak on the voyage, and was put into the port of St. Thomas. On leaving St. Thomas, the defendant had himself indorsed as master, and told the plaintiff he could continue as he was to New-York, or could go on board as a passenger, to which defendant claims the plaintiff assented. A short time out from St. Thomas a dispute arose between the parties, and the plaintiff assumed to give orders on board the vessel. To this the defendant objected, and a quarrel ensued, in which, the plaintiff alleged, he had been severely beaten by the defendant, from the results of which he was laid up several weeks. It appeared in the testimony that when the parties came in contact in the cabin, the plaintiff was armed with a slung-shot, fastened around his wrist, (as, he says, for his own protection,) with which he struck the defendant a fortunately inaccurate blow about the face, while the defendant got the plaintiff down and pressed him with his knees, until the second mate, who had been called by the defendant, came to the rescue and assisted to put the plaintiff in irons. The evidence of the parties was decidedly in conflict as to which made the assault, and as to the amount of punishment inflicted on each. Both parties are now in this port awaiting only not only the decision of the Court as to this difference between them, but also the decision of the owners of the vessel who reside in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as to which shall direct the future destinies of the brig. Verdict for defendant.

Judge GROSS reserved his decision.

Mr. Whitmore for plaintiff; Mr. Andrews for defendant.

KING'S COUNTY SUPREME COURT—MARCH 4.

Before Judge Pratt.

ILLEGAL STREET ASSESSMENTS—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

The first of the long threatened actions to prevent the City from levying assessments on the residents of streets that were paved without their consent was commenced yesterday. The plaintiffs were Sylvester J. Sharman et al. Mr. H. F. Tracey appeared as their counsel. He stated that the disputed territory was along the line of Fulton-avenue, from Fulton-street to Bedford-avenue, and that the amount charged in the assessment was $270,000. He contended that the assessment was illegal, and moved that the Court grant an injunction restraining the city from collecting it. There being no opposition, the injunction was granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	112¾	100 Bost. Wat. Power	33
50,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	112¾	100 Harlem Railroad	127¾
15,000 do.	112¾	300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¾	200 do.	97¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	112¾	200 do. bet. call	97¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97¾
10,000 do.	112¾	200 Erie Railway	23¾
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	112¾	100 do. bet. call	23¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111¾	1000 Reading R. R.	101¾
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	112¾	100 Mich. Central	117¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111¾	200 do.	118
$5,000 do.	111¾	100 L. S. & Mich So.	89
10,000 U. S. 5-20 reg.	111¾	200 do. bet. call	89¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111¾	100 do.	89¾
50,000 do.	111¾	200 do.	89¾
50,000 do.	111¾	100 do.	89¾
75,000 do.	111¾	200 do.	89¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 reg.	112¾	200 Union Pacific	31
$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64¾	100 do.	30¾
2,000 Ga. 6s	90	300 do.	30¾
10,000 Tenn 6s, old	64¾	1000 do.	30¾
2,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July	80¾	100 do.	30¾
5,000 do.	80¾	100 do. bet. call	30¾
5,000 do.	80¾	300 do.	30¾
4,000 do. bet. call	80¾	200 do.	30¾
4,000 Mem., H. & S. J.	90¾	200 do.	30¾
200 Va. 6s reg. old	62¾	200 do.	30¾
5,000 Va. 6s reg. new	62¾	200 do.	30¾
5,000 Con. Fac. G. B.	82¾	200 do.	30¾
5,000 Un. Fac. 6s	82¾	200 do.	30¾
5,000 do.	82¾	100 do.	30¾
250 Un. Fac. L. G.	82¾	100 do.	30¾
1,000 Erie 6s	84¾	300 do.	30¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	400 Mil. & St. P.	64¾
4,000 C. & N. W. Con.	86	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77¾
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, 6s	80¾	300 do. bet. call	77¾
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 6s	93¾	300 do.	77¾
3,000 do.	93¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	81
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	97¾	200 do.	81¾
3,000 do.	97¾	200 do.	81¾
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 6s	93¾	200 do. bet. call	81¾
25,000 Long Dock bds.	46	200 do.	81¾
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	80¾	200 do.	81¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d, 1st	100	200 do.	81¾
5,000 do.	100	200 do.	81¾
5,000 C. & N. C. 1st	87	200 do.	81¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. R.	100¾	50 C., C. & Ind.	79
8,000 T. P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	68	1 do.	79
500 W. U. Tel. Co.	35¾	1 do.	79
20 Bank of America	120	400 New Jersey Cen.	107¾
10 Bank of Com.	119	200 Chi. & R. I.	107¾
25 Continental Bank	96	200 do.	107¾
30 Park Bank	187	200 do. bet. call	112¾
25 Nat. Citizens' Bank	100	200 do.	112¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bk.	101½	200 do.	112¾
50 Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	100½	200 do.	112¾
200 Maryland Coal	27¾	200 do.	112¾
200 do. bet. call	27¾	200 do.	112¾
400 Cum. Coal of Md.	25	200 do.	112¾
100 do.	25¼	200 do.	112¾
100 do. bet. call	25¼	200 do.	112¾
100 do.	25¼	200 do.	112¾
200 Western Un. Tel.	35¾	200 do.	112¾
200 do. bet. call	35¾	200 do.	112¾
100 do.	35¾	200 do.	112¾
100 do.	35¾	200 do.	112¾
100 do.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

NOVELTIES IN

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

COMPRISING A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

ENGLISH MIXED DRESS GOODS,

From 25c. upward.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS,

From 25c.

JAPANESE POPLINS,

In Florals and Stripes, at 25c.

PLAIN AND CHINE MOHAIRS,

JAPANESE SILKS,

IN PLAINS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS, OF SPLENDID QUALITY.

PONGEES IN GREAT VARIETY,

AND IN MANY NEW SHADES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LORRAINE SERGES—A NOVELTY,

IN A VARIETY OF NEW COLORS.

IRISH POPLINS IN ALL THE NEW SPRING COLORS.

ALSO, FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES, PERCALES, ENGLISH CALICOES,

IN A NEW SHADE OF PURPLE.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF ADOLPHUS MEIG & CO.'S NEW FRENCH ORIENTE PIQUES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AMERICAN PRINTS IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,

THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASON, FROM $5 UPWARD.

IMPORTED STRIPED SHAWLS,

IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS, $6.

DOMESTIC SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS, FROM $2.

ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

SEVERAL CASES OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

IN NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS,

AT VERY EQUALLY PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

IN THEIR SUITS DEPARTMENT,

NEW STYLES IN

LADIES' WALKING SUITS,

LADIES' JAPANESE SILK SUITS,

LADIES' MOHAIR AND BLACK ALPACA SUITS,

LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

LADIES' WHITE SUITS,

LADIES' PIQUE SUITS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES AND DRESSES, $1 75 AND $2.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SACKS, $2.

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS PUFFED AND TUCKED, $1.

LADIES' CHEMISES, TUCKED, $1.

LADIES' CHEMISES, PLAIN, 75c.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 50c. and 75c.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, AT 75c. and $1.

INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS, INFANTS' SACQUES, DRESSES, ROBES AND SKIRTS.

LADIES' DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

FOUND.

FIFTY CASES OF

THE MOST DESIRABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS EVER IMPORTED,

Which we offer at one-third below last season's prices, comprising, in part,

FRENCH CASHMERES.

HENRIETTA and BOMBAZINE CLOTH,

ARMURE and CRETONNE CLOTH,

PARISIENNE CRAPES and VIENNA CLOTH,

FRENCH REPS and GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES.

CRAPE CLOTH at certain former prices at 62½c.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Fifty bales at certain former price 70 cents.

Fifty bales at certain former price 81 cents.

BLACK LUSTRINE and BRILLIANTINE CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS.

$1 00, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 12½, $2 25, $2 37½, $2 50, $2 62½, $2 75, $2 87½, $3, &c.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS, NOVELTIES.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING READY TO WEAR.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

ROTUNDA.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF THE

"A. T. STEWART & CO.'S FAMILY BLACK SILK,"

(ADMITTED FOR MANY YEARS TO BE THE MOST DURABLE DYE WEAR AND BRILLIANCY.)

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES;

Quality.	Former Price Per Yard.	Present Price Per Yard.
A	$2 50	$2 00
B	3 75	3 00
C	4 00	3 50
D	4 25	3 75
E	4 75	4 12½
F	5 00	4 25
G	5 25	4 75
H	6 00	5 00
I	6 50	5 50

DOUBLE-WIDTH "CYCLOP" SILK AND PONSONBY "ALCAZAR," AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS.

100 PIECES PLAIN DRESS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS, AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.

100 PIECES 24-INCH COLORED CREPE DE CHINE, $2 PER YARD, WORTH $4 00.

ALSO, A GOOD BLACK OF THE SAME.

REAL IRISH POPLINS OF THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURE—$2 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

3-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, BEST QUALITY, AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 25 PER YARD.

CHOICE QUALITY AND DESIGNS OF ENGLISH VELVETS, $2 50 PER YARD.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOQUETTES AT $2 PER YARD.

ALSO,

WILL OFFER A FRESH INVOICE OF AXMINSTER CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

TO WHICH THEY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR PRESENT CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

A CHOICE SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW STYLES IN CARPETS AND RUGS,

RECEIVED PER STEAMER CUBA,

AT

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FANCY SHAWLS,

SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR,

THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED WITHOUT THE LEAST IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THE GREAT SALE

OF WET GOODS

DAMAGED BY THE FIRE

at the Store of

M. C. DE REVOISE,

No. 299 Grand-st.,

continues unabated.

All the goods must be sold to settle insurance.

Greatest bargains are offered in

CALICOES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, POPLINS, QUILTS.

All to be sold while the store is being repaired.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS sent to hunter bald, can be combed, dressed and dressed over.

HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.

SWITCHES, one yard long, $1.

CURLS, 25 cts per set and upward.

Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 355 Bowery, near 4th-st.

NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF NOVELTIES IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, VIZ.:

SCARFS, THE NOBBY ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, READY MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS CUFFS, BOSOMS DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c. &c.,

AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, AT PRICES EVERY MUCH BELOW MARKET VALUE.

A SPECIALTY.

SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, BOSOMS DE CHAMBER, AND BREAKFAST JACKETS,

MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS.—WE ARE NOW offering a case of real Lyons Black Silks, slightly soiled on the edges, for $1 75 per yard, as good as can be bought elsewhere for $2 50.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

No. 841 4th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Free of Government Tax.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

of the

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations,

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY EIGHT YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres. Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. annually, to accrue each year. Bond and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is Arrived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Airline from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Estimated Value of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present rate on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM M. LEONARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of Construction Erie R. R., New York. J. DUTTON STELLE, and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been placed. Pamphlets, Maps and Reports, giving full particulars, and upon which sales are solely to the payment of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections at this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, and that it is the shortest line, can be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

No. 20 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

H. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. H. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BERLAZ, AST & CO.,

NO. 131 REGENT-ST., W.,

LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $12,800 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish more circulars, &c., on application.

W. F. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

HOUSE OF MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 16th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN B. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONTGOMERY,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
J. M. MINTURN,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	R. H. BIXBY,
	T. A. BANCKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE-ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 123 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 123 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, p. m.

GEORGE H. REGADO, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO.,
FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

EDEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES ICE-LEASE, No. 37,663, of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY preferred stock. The same is held Wood & Co., transfer agents, and has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to

STORER, TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President,

W. S. MACDONALD, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS at ninety and interest.

Eight per cent. Bonds at seventy-five and interest.

ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 40 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

$7,000 TO $10,000 BONUS ON A PLOT of ground 100x100, by stacking a builders loan of $60,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland, also to Sweden or Denmark, to America, so safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anchoria.....Sat., Mar. 4 | Columbia.....Sat., Mar. 25
India.....Sat., Mar. 11 | Caledonia.....Sat., April 1
Europa.....Sat., Mar. 18 | Australia.....Sat., April 8

And at fifty trains each every other Tuesday, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN OR DERRY.

First Cabin Passage, $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $45.

Steerage, $30.

Children under 12, and Infants, one year old, $5.

Calabrian, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows;

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Cork,).....Tuesday, March 7, 5 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.

And every alternate Saturday, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Halifax, N. S.....30	To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be procured from agents resident in Europe, for persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

[VIA QUEENSTOWN],

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....March 4, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAT.....March 8, at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 15, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....March 22, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....April 5, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Batavia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Algeria, Wednesday, Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Scotia, Thursday, April 6
Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Allegan, Wednesday, Mar. 22 | Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers:

First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.

First Cabin to Paris, including transmission, $146, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Glass, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Anderws, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FINLAND, Lindstrom, Saturday, Mar. 18, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway,

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$133 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

On the 1st and 15th of EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVALLI, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.

Departure of 29th current will touch at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 9, only, at which time the mails will be closed.

Shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship

TYBEE,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. BULLOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., direct, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN BRUNT, (yrkassen), March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....March 23

For freight or passage, apply to

A. W. BULLOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SIGAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Co. Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Phillips (for freight).....Saturday, March 11
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (for freight).....Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to

R. R. HENDERSON & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.

Pier No. 1 N. R., foot of Rector-st. Two steamers will leave, for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 3 P. M., on arrival of the New-York mail train from Washington, at office on pier.

For freight or passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 195 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THANE G. BROWN, Son of Lewis E. Brown, Esq. | DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.

IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS, IN GREAT DEMAND.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME AGENTS.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following bargains and sound investments for sale;

41st-st., near 8th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 21 feet front; all improvements.....$16,000

41st-st., near block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, well-finished and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture.....$1,000

97th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, all improvements.....$7,000

Lexington-av., n. e. cor. 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x65x100; finished, all improvements.....$6,000

Near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 16x45x100, complete with all improvements.....$7,000

80th-st., four doors from 5th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee.....$9,000

84th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x65x100, all improvements, and in good order; in fee.....$6,000

85th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 21x65x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee.....$9,000

90th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x65x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground rent, low price; others on and near 5th and Madison avs.; very desirable.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

$7,000 TO $10,000 BONUS ON A PLOT of ground 100x100, by stacking a builders loan of $60,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,302 Broadway.

FIFTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., the four-story brown-stone house; well-finished; in perfect order; G. O. lease; size, 22x 50x100. Price, $24,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 45 and 47 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front dwelling, in East Fifties, between Lexington and 4th avs.; size 20 feet by 45 feet, lot 105 feet; all the modern improvements. For permit apply to F. G. GREEN, No. 19 Day-st.

SNAP THIS FURNISHED HOUSE UP.—For sale, on 36th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown stone; furniture exceptional; only $30,000. WARD & OGDEN, 849 Broadway, corner 15th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—AN EXTRA wide first-class corner house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, for sale at a low price; others on and near 5th and Madison avs.; very desirable.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MODERN FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four-story, high-stoop; elegant order; near 4th-av., on Murray Hill; is bargain; with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone; 21x61x100; perfect order; price low.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S REVISED LIST of houses for sale in New-York; at reduced valuations, just issued, obtained upon application or by mail. 849 Broadway, corner 15th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., the three-story stone house, frescoed throughout; size 21 x 50; price, $27,500. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 45 and 47 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house, No. 42 East 31st-st., 20x60x26.8, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

SIXTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A VERY VALUable plot, consisting of eight lots, for sale.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot, in 36th-st., near the 6th avenue, in good order; size 20x75; lot 98. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, framed house, 21x 40x100, No. 218 East 124th-st. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON HUDSON-st., near Franklin-st., for sale; now rented.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE LOT ON WEST Broadway, near Franklin-st.; size, 22x100. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LEASE.—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 26 feet from 5th-av.; on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 84 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty, suitable for factory purposes, on 1st-st. and South 5th-st., Brooklyn, with several buildings viz.: One four-story brick factory, 40x82, with engine and boiler; one four-story brick factory, with engine, 22x 82, with extension; one two-story and cellar brick building, 22x82, and extension, and other improvements, all connecting; size of lot, 134x98. This property is between the Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale or to lease, near ferry; easy terms; suitable for any business.

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Office No. 11 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, | BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., | JOHN H. WILSON.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, | V. K. STEVENSON,
JOHN H. WILSON, | V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate at auction. NO SALES TO BE UNDERBID will be received.

Houses, stores, lots, and country seats, at private sale. Auction sales of furniture attended to as usual at residences of owners.

TUESDAY, March 14,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building),

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, EIGHTEENTH-square and 9th-av., under the direction of Johannes Koop and Ebenezer Jackson, Executors of Antonine Jackson, deceased.

Also, at same time and place, sale of valuable corner-store and dwelling on the west side, lots in West 47th-st., and dwelling in West 40th-st.

RUTHERFORD-PLACE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the westerly side of Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts. It contains all modern improvements; lot 19.2x94 feet; possession May 1.

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of East Ninth-st., 175 feet west of Broadway; No. 59; lot 20x92 ft.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20x92.11; possession May 1.

SALOON SHOP, HARSON LEASE.—Ground rent $200, till May 1, 1875, after which comes the usual renewals and revaluations.

THIRD-AVENUE.—The three-first-class, well-located, desirable four-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the south-east corner of 41st-st. and Third-av. The stores have all modern improvements; lot 20.9x94 feet; possession May 1.

EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high stoop brick dwelling and lot, situate on the northerly side of East 57th-st., distant 100 feet west from 5th-av.; No. 402 East 57th-st.; is in good order, is rented for $1,375, and contains all the modern improvements; lot, 16.4x100 feet.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's office.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY (TRINITY BUILDING),

By order of the executors of Mrs. Margarette Ferson, deceased,

No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 21.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

No 15 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers, real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,

Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.

45th-st., six full lots, 800 feet west of 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, in first-class house of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family private; no other rooms rented;

DIAMONDS.

A Search after African Diamonds in New-York — American Diamonds—Some Ideas of the Business—Comparative Cost of Diamonds—Coloured Advance in Price—The Biggest Diamond Recently Sold.

Before us we have two little shining substances, and as we look at them we revert quite naturally to the present enormous price of coal, and since these little crystals are composed of almost similar elements, we wonder how many tons of Lackawanna or Lehigh we could get in exchange for them. Our friend, the expert, having appraised them, tells us that even at $14 per ton, not two rather magnificent stones, (you could put them in the bottom of a lady's thimble,) would purchase about forty-three tons of coal. They are two rough or native diamonds, coming from two widely divided localities; one is from the newly-discovered African mines, the other was found in Clark County, Georgia. The African stone, just in the condition it was found, is a perfect octahedron, and would serve as a model of that form; the other, the Georgia specimen, is more complex, perhaps handsomer, in the rough state, presenting the peculiarity of having its planes bounded by curved lines. They both have that special appearance belonging to diamonds, which cannot be described, but which is best explained by the term resinous. If asked to select what you liked best in a geological cabinet, you would certainly pass them by, preferring some pretty piece of rock crystal; but just as they are, they are worth some $60.

Fully aware of the universality of New-York, the arrival of the dancing bear having given it the proud title of a cosmopolitan City, we had made up our mind that somewhere there must be a stock of African diamonds. Our search had not a particle of the Bisbadian difficulties, so, without recourse to a quarter of beef, or a roc, we soon lit on our diamond valley, and had very politely shown us quite a handsome collection of African diamonds, in their native and polished conditions.

We had heard of their being inferior in color, and, though found of a large size, too poor in quality to be generally cut. Those exhibited to us—perhaps carefully selected—were very fine in their natural condition, and the brilliants made from them equal in lustre and fire to the purest Brazilian diamonds.

London and Paris are the great diamond marts of the world, and the business abroad seems to be entirely in the hands of Jews. The trade is subdivided into two distinct branches, those who deal in the rough, uncut stones, and those who buy them to dispose of afterward when manufactured. All diamonds used in Europe and America are cut and polished in Amsterdam, the business of diamond-cutting being exclusively in the hands of Jews, the workmen being of the same faith, a house having a Mr. Cosman at its head, leading the business. In the United States we have but one diamond cutter, an Israelite, we believe, and Boston has the privilege so far of containing within its midst the only representative of this business.

In New-York we have two or three diamond merchants dealing largely in these precious gems, and probably seven-eighths of all the stones coming to the United States pass through this City. Of course our large City jewelers import their own diamonds, but this presents but a small proportion of the quantity sold.

The quantity of diamonds brought into the United States is quite large. We regret to say that, according to the most reliable information, perhaps not one-half pays duty. Last year the duty was paid on an amount of diamonds passing through the New-York Custom-house represented by $1,676,422. So far this year, the quantity is much on the increase. For the first two quarters commencing July 1, 1870, and ending Dec. 31, the amount is exactly $1,774,136, and as the Fall importation is the largest, it is not impossible to imagine we will wear on our shirt-bosoms some half million dollars' worth more of diamond pins than we did last year. The largest proportion comes through London.

The market in the United States will not put up with anything but the best of diamonds. Though unable to invest the large amounts not uncommonly placed on a single diamond in Russia, what it does take must be unexceptionable as to quality; accordingly, none but the choicest are sent here. Stones from one to five carats are always in good demand; above that weight purchasers are scarce, and though there is on sale quite a number of from seven to ten [illegible]

[illegible] are of a most uncertain character. The fact, however, that diamonds have been discovered in the United States, though often disputed, can be absolutely asserted.

We ventured on some inquiry in regard to the last large purchase of a diamond, and gained the following information, that the largest diamond bought during the last year was sold to the leader in Tammany; it was almost a ten-carat stone, and cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000. As was before remarked, only great potentates have the power of making such purchases, and we feel proud to announce that in our midst we have individuals ready to invest such large amounts in "portable property."

THE SMALL-POX.

The Hideous Malady in Private Households—Removal of the Patients to the Blackwell's Island Hospital—Painful and Peculiar Incidents.

The progress of pestilential disease in this City is a cause for grave concern. There is no reason for undue excitement, because in the history of former years the ravages of this awful disorder were altogether disproportionate to the present era. The virulent type of the present visitation of small-pox excites serious apprehensions. Last week there were eighteen deaths reported. There are now 135 cases of the disease. Of these 129 are at the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The greatly increased number packed into it has caused a great deal of complaint. The majority of cases were discovered between Twenty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, east of Third-avenue, but the disorder became scattered all over the City. Fifth-avenue has contributed two cases, and Madison-avenue one. It is a mistake to suppose that the disease is confined to tenement-house localities. It is "no respecter of persons," and attacks those in high as well as those in low places. Sometimes a physician is not called to visit persons of wealth who are afflicted, for fear he will betray the hiding-place, as it is known that he is liable to prosecution unless he registers the patient.

As a general rule, as soon as cases are reported, an inspector is dispatched to the premises to make an examination. If it proves to be a real case of small-pox, an ambulance is instantly sent to convey the patient to the hospital. Where the parties are able to allow the entire upper floor of the dwelling, and furnish a nurse, in utter isolation from the world, the patient is permitted so remain and the place is disinfected and watched. There are many highly respectable persons who cannot do this, and to remove the sufferer to the dreadful hospital precincts is a most painful task.

A beautiful, delicate young lady, the daughter of a New-York reading to one of the most respectable up-town streets, was recently attacked by small-pox. She had previously been a sufferer from a spinal complaint, and both her mother and the family physician called upon Dr. MORRIS, of the Health Board, requesting that she might be allowed to remain at home. They lived on a second floor, with tenants above and below them, and Dr. MORRIS replied that under the rule the request could not be granted. The woman sank upon her knees, and with tears and piteous prayers pressed her plea. It was finally arranged that the family on the upper floor should relinquish it. The poor invalid remained in the house, where she died on Thursday night last.

A gentleman of wealth and respectability recently wedded a City belle, and, after a fortnight's honeymoon, the couple returned to this City, where the bridegroom installed his bride into a fashionable boarding-house and went into the country to prepare his suburban residence for her reception. During his absence she was seized with a hypochondria was summoned and pronounced the malady small-pox. The landlady hurried down to Dr. MORRIS and insisted upon the immediate removal of the unfortunate lady. In spite of all remonstrances, the bride was forced to go to the hospital. She could not gain admission elsewhere. The husband hearing the news, came in almost frantic, but of course was not allowed to go to the pest-house. He was assured that his wife being of robust health, and receiving every attention, was progressing finely. Subsequently she failed, and suddenly died, her husband being prevented from visiting her or attending her funeral. A woman drove up to the Board of Health Office, ascended the stairs, entered Dr. MORRIS' rooms, and said: "I have got a little girl three years old sick with the small-pox. I want you to take her to the hospital right away." The permit was given to admit her and the child. She looked at it, threw it on the desk and said: "Do you suppose I am going there? No, Sir."

"Is it possible that you are the mother of that little one, and mean to let it go over there alone? Why, it will pine to death," said the doctor.

"I can't help it; I've got my candy-store to attend to," was the unfeeling reply. The little sufferer was sent over, and died alone and uncomforted.

Several cases have been reported in person at the Sanitary Office. One came into the building completely pitted. Dismay seized upon policemen and clerks, who scattered in all directions, some sliding down the bannisters, some vaulting out of the windows, and others plunging pell-mell into closets and locking the doors. Finally a brave African was bribed to lead the sufferer to the ambulance.

A physician in Hudson is alleged to have sent a bad case over here, telling the affected man (in the middle of the day) to [illegible]

[illegible] at once five-cent beer, and the Five Million Memorial Fund is not entirely raised. A vigorous effort will yet be needed for the next three months, in order to complete the work which was undertaken by the last Presbyterian Assembly.

TWEED'S BILL NO. 30.

Limitedness of Religious Corporations in Holding Property Taken Away—An Insidious Assault on Our Common Schools.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly Union League Association, held on Friday evening at their head-quarters, Eighth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, Mr. DAVID B. MERLIN, from the Committee on the State of the Union, reported on Senate bill No. 30, introduced by Mr. TWEED, substantially as follows:

The importance of the subject before us and the far-reaching effect of this bill, should it become the law, are so great that no apology is offered for a brief reference to the history of property-holding by church corporations; and it is proper to acknowledge, at the outset, our indebtedness to DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., for the following statement, and by whom, indeed, our attention was first directed to the sweeping effect of this bill, which, to a superficial view, has such a harmless aspect.

One of the peculiarities of church property is that, in all countries, sooner or later, it manages to get laws passed that will relieve it entirely from taxation or the bearing of any of the public burdens. And it is an axiom of political economy, that whatever body controls the real estate of a country rules that country. One-third of the real estate of England was at one time in the possession of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1216, it had obtained so large a part of the real estate of England that it practically disabled the Government from raising the necessary means to pay its expenses. To put a stop to this evil a clause was introduced into the Magna Charta forbidding gifts of land to religious houses. When the Church was cut off from receiving gifts of the fee of lands by 7th EDWARD I., it evaded the law by taking, instead of a fee simple title to the land, leases for a thousand years. To meet this evasion of the intent of the law the statute of 7th EDWARD I., concerning Church corporations, was enacted, forbidding gifts and conveyances to religious corporations. This was evaded by a collusive action, brought in Court for the recovery of real estate by the Church wished to get a title of. In this way, an individual entirely under the control of the Church would take the title to the property and occupy it; then the religious corporation would bring a suit of ejectment against him, claiming that the title in the property was in the Church, and that he was illegally keeping the Church out of it; the tenant, being in collusion with the Church, would make no defense, and a decree on default would be taken, adjudging the property to the Church; then they would hold it by a decree of Court called a recovery. In that way was completely evaded the statute of 7th EDWARD I.

To head them off from this evasion the statute of 18th EDWARD I. was passed, prohibiting religious corporations from taking either by gift, purchase, lease or recovery. One would suppose, then, that the evil of the religious corporations was completely stopped. But priestly ingenuity in a short time enabled them to evade this law, and they introduced into England from the Roman law, the doctrine of uses, by which the title of the property would be in another, but he would hold it to the uses of a religious house; so that the religious corporation would get all the benefit of the real estate, the naked title standing only in the individual. From this scheme of the priests to evade the statute of 18th EDWARD I. came into England from Italy the whole doctrine of uses and trusts. The evil became so oppressive that finally 15th RICHARD II. was enacted to head off the priests from swallowing up the fruits of the land under their new doctrine, imported from Italy, of uses and trusts. In course of time, however, they found means of evading this, and at last the celebrated statute of GEORGE II. was passed—a statute known in legal history as the statute of mortmain, because intended to prevent the real estate of England from passing into the possession of religious corporations, that never die, and which constitute nothing to the expense of the State, and hence called dead-hands—(mort, dead; main, hand—dead-hand; mallienable.) The 9th GEORGE II., among other things, prohibits all gifts to these religious corporations, unless the corporation enters immediately into possession and is recorded in a chancery at least six months before the donor dies. The special object of this clause in that statute was to prevent the priests from frightening landholders, while at the point of death, into conveying to the Church their real estate.

Two years ago in the State of New-York, a single religious sect had already obtained possession of some $50,000,000 worth of real estate. I need not say that the facilities already afforded by law to religious corporations for obtaining property are very great: but still there is some restriction in the various statutes in regard to the amount of property that each religious corporation may hold and the uses to which it is to be applied.

The present bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. TWEED (being Senate bill No. 30,) the object and intent of which is so carefully concealed in the skillful wording of it that it passed unanimously, and then some member suspecting that it might have an extraordinary reach and power, got it reconsidered and laid upon the table for future action. It may come up at any moment and be passed unless the Legislature, upon the people's part, in the present crisis, strikes it. It wipes away all restrictions contained in any of the laws or charters of the religious corporations within this State and enables them to purchase or take or hold real estate to an unlimited extent. The effect of it may be to introduce into this country all of the evils experienced by England, and which it took the most skillful legislators of that country, aided by the Courts, 400 years to head off and suppress. It will introduce into this State a system which resulted in Mexico one-third of the real estate of the whole Republic, controlled every political party of that Republic, and finally forced the Republic to confiscate this enormous property to free itself from the control of priestcraft. It will introduce into this State the very evil that vested in the dominant Church in Ireland so large a part of the real estate of that country that the Church controlled the Government; and finally, within a few years, forced her by revolution and confiscation to free herself from this tyranny. A system that in Italy put into the hands of the Church a very large part of the most valuable real estate of the peninsula; and Italy, under the Pope, was only able to constitute itself and organize a new Italian Government by confiscating these enormous Church lands, and, by vesting them in individuals, make them contribute their quota toward the public expenses.

When the act was repealed last Year giving to the sectarian schools in this City $250,000 a year out of the public treasury, Mr. TWEED asserted that the repealing act should not go into effect until the 1st of September. That enabled these religious corporations to get their appropriations of the public treasury last year. It is understood that in consideration of the support of the votes that these corporations control they were promised last Fall, before the State election, that in some shape this $250,000 a year out of the public treasury should at this session be re-enacted in their favor. Hence, this bill, No. 30, of Mr. TWEED'S, and undoubtedly other bills equally plausible and equally dangerous are to follow, which, when put together, will enable the religious corporations to destroy our public schools, thrust upon the public treasury the support of their sectarian schools, asylums and other institutions.

The following is the full text of the act, and perhaps it is not wonderful that even Senators have failed to comprehend its import:

An Act to "authorize the erection by religious corporations of school-houses and houses for clergy in certain cases.

SEC. 1. Any religious corporation within this State, notwithstanding any restriction contained in the act entitled "An act to enable religious corporations to be incorporated, may purchase, take and hold lands in the same village, town or city in which the church edifice belonging to such corporation is situated, for the purpose of erecting and may erect and maintain thereon suitable school-houses for Sunday or parochial schools of such corporation, and residences for the clergy and teachers in charge of or employed in the church, chapel or schools belonging to such corporation, and may hire, purchase, take and hold for the like purposes any such lands with suitable buildings erected thereon.

SEC. 2. No charge, fee or exaction shall ever be made for instruction in any such schools, but the same shall always be free.

A resolution was adopted reciting the evils which might be anticipated should the bill become a law, urging the State legislators to oppose its passage, and directing the Committee to bring the matter to the attention of Republican members of the Senate and Assembly.

The Late County Auditor—The Coroner's Jury Blame Clifton.

Coroner HERRMAN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of the late County Auditor, JAMES WATSON, who died of injuries sustained by his sleigh colliding with another in Harlem-lane, on the 24th of January last. Messrs. Charles E. Loew, Samuel P. Bell, Thos. Dunlap, Lawrence Morrisey, Wm. Ryers, and Isaac T. Brown, the jury in the case, heard all the evidences adduced at the previous sittings, and then decided that Mr. WATSON came to his death from injuries received in Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, being run into by a sleigh driven by CHARLES CLIFTON on the 24th of January, 1871, and that his death was the result of careless driving by CLIFTON.

Wendell Phillips on Questions of To-day—Aid for the Suffering French.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the great radical orator of New-England, will speak at the Cooper Hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Questions of To-day." These are the questions in which everybody is interested, of course, and whether sound or otherwise, Mr. PHILLIPS' views are always entertaining and suggestive. An additional reason why every one should hear this lecture is the fact that the proceeds are to go to swell the much-needed funds for the relief of the suffering French. The lecture is delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, which in this way makes its generous contribution to the great charity of the day.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Warehouse-Owners Charged with Fraud—Quarrel Between Policemen—Barbarity of a Benevolent Tenton—Capture of Sneak-Thieves and Burglars.

JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 108 Leonard-street, was caught, yesterday, in the act of carrying off two pieces of black grenadine, valued at $60, from the store of WM. CHESEBRO, at No. 426 Broadway. The prisoner confessed his guilt, before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, and was held for trial.

WILLIAM H. TICHNEY and BARTON M. JOHNSON, proprietors of a storage warehouse at No. 4 Stone-street, were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, to answer a charge of fraud preferred by DORR RUSSELL, President of the Loaners' Bank, No. 20 Nassau-street. Mr. RUSSELL stated that his bank had made an advance of one KELLOGG H. LOOMIS on 200 barrels of flour stored with the accused, and they had issued a receipt to the Bank for the flour. As LOOMIS failed to pay the loan, the Sheriff was instructed to seize the flour, but it had been already removed. The prisoners were committed in default of bail for examination next week before Justice DOWLING, who issued the warrant for them. JOHNSON was implicated in the Bradley land case, and turned State's evidence to send BRADLEY to Sing-Sing for five years.

EDWARD SEEBMAN, who stabbed MILES MCKEON, at No. 81 Madison-street, on Friday night, was committed yesterday, by Alderman COMAN.

Officer JOSEPH MATTHIAS, recently of the Fourth Ward Police, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer the complaint of Roundsman JOHN MELLY, whom he brutally assaulted a few days ago for having reported a dereliction of duty on his part. He waived the examination which he had previously demanded, and asked that his case go before a jury in the General Sessions. The Magistrate acceded, and permitted the accused to go, on his own recognizance, to appear before the Grand Jury.

On the 1st of November last NATHAN GOLDSCHMIDT, it is alleged, stole a horse and wagon of the value of $150, belonging to JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of 237 Second-avenue. GOLDSCHMIDT was arrested yesterday, and committed by Justice COULTER at the Yorkville Police Court.

SEBASTIAN DUNSHA was committed to answer, yesterday, by Judge SCOTT, for entering into the liquor-store saloon of WILLIAM RENZE, at No. 109 Third-avenue, with false keys. He was detected on the premises by Officer GRANET, of the Eleventh Precinct.

On Friday evening, GEORGE GUNTHER, of No. 128 Delancey-street, was quarreling with his wife in Christie-street, when a man named ANDREW KOHLER, of No. 707 Third-avenue, arrested him for disorderly conduct. Immediately afterward, KOHLER was released on the payment of $2, and this exciting the suspicions of the other, he detained his would-be captor until the arrival of an officer. Judge SCOTT committed KOHLER to answer yesterday.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COX, ALBERT ARNES, Secretary of the Teutonia Benevolent Association, was charged with swindling Mrs. JACOBINE KNAPP, of No. 109 Beecon-avenue, Hudson City, out of $100. It appeared that Mrs. KNAPP's husband, who died a short time ago, was a member of the Association, and, on his decease was entitled to receive $100 to defray his funeral expenses. The money ARNES, as alleged, converted to his own use. He was held.

ALEX. A. PINCHLIN and EUGENE DUNN were committed yesterday by Justice COX on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. FERDINAND, of No. 109 Spring-street, and stealing $100 worth of wine.

While patrolling North River yesterday morning, the Harbor Police found a lot of hides, valued at $1,000, concealed under Pier No. 50. The property, which is supposed to have been stolen by harbor thieves, was sent to Police Headquarters.

An Artillery Lieutenant Poisoned—Suspicious of Suicide.

Coroner HERRMANN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JOSEPH G. SWIFT, who was found dead in his bed at the Hoffman House on Friday night. It appears that the deceased was a First-Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, stationed at New-London, Conn., and came to this City on the 25th ult. ostensibly to consult Prof. VAN BUREN in relation to a confirmed habit of taking morphine. He left his uncle's house, at No. 16 West Thirty-first-street, on Friday morning, seeming somewhat depressed in spirits, and stated that he intended going to see his parents in Geneva, N. Y. Mr. JAMES T. SWIFT, his uncle, heard no more of the deceased until after his death. He supposed he had gone directly home, and feeling anxious, from some unexplained cause, telegraphed to know whether he had arrived safe or not; being much surprised to learn that he had not been seen or heard of by the family. Mr. SWIFT then instituted inquiries at the railroad depots and Police stations, closing his search by looking over the hotel registers. At the Hoffman House he found Lieut. SWIFT's name, so caused his door to be opened, finding his nephew quite dead. In the room was found a bottle containing a quantity of sulphate of morphia, from which a large dose had evidently been taken, as the contents did not come up to the weight marked on the label. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination, and discovered all of the internal organs congested, evidently the result of morphia. The jury impaneled in the case then rendered the following singular verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine. There being no evidence of suicidal intent, that, probably, said overdose was taken accidentally."

Relief for the French—The Latest Subscriptions.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 2:

Citizens of San Jose and Santa Clara, Cal., (proceeds of $1,500 gold,) $1,865; Board of Trade, Detroit, additional, $245; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, $100; Peter Marie, additional, $100; Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J., $50; Addison Brown, $25; J. & E. Jefferson, Thornville, Ohio, $25; Several Friends, Morristown, N. J., $25; Anonymous, $10; J. L., Flushing, L. I., $10; "One Annie," $5; Mrs. Katherine Wilson, $5; T. T. D., Washington, D. C., $5; Charles Brodie, Chicago, Ill., $5; M. R. C., Morgantown, N. C., $2; O. P. Kavanagh, $1.

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $100,953 36. By Produce Exchange Committee, $16,000. Grand total, $116,953 36.

The "Holy Alliance" Temperance Names of Contributors Yet $1.

The Treasurer of the [illegible] has received [illegible] instrumental to the fatality of the late [illegible]

[illegible] his duty at the New-Hamburg disaster, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts:

R. S. Ely $5, George Keys $5, Theodore Tilton $5, Charles Nordhoff $5, O. T. F. $5, "C." $5, O. M. Bogart $2, W. J. Paulding $2, R. S. Welles $5, C. H. Marshall $5, Charles Blake $5, W. B. Hoffman $5, "B" $3, S. M. $5, E. M. V. T. $5, G. $5, E. P. Hurlburt $3, anonymous $5, Mrs. Cleveland, Ohio, friends of the late George S. Benedict who perished in the disaster, $60; "E. A." $5, G. W. S. $5, cash $2, A. E. Vanderpool, Condert Brothers, W. H. Moore, C. Dennis, W. Cutting, C. A. Hand, C. Braker, Jr., G. McKesson, $5 each.

It is desired that the funds should amount to at least $500. Contributions are not solicited, but will be received from all those who desire, even in a small way, to testify their appreciation of heroic and disinterested conduct. Address J. W. GERARD, Jr., Treasurer, at No. 45 William-street.

Collapse of a Building—The Inmates Rescued.

The two-story frame house, No. 425 West Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, which was owned and occupied by PETER WACHTER for some days prior to yesterday, had been undergoing the process of being raised, during which it had been continuously occupied by the family of WACHTER, one of whose children was sick with the small-pox. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, the house suddenly tumbled into a shapeless wreck, burying all of the inmates under the ruins, and an alarm was instantly given on the fire-telegraph, which brought the firemen to the scene, and through their exertions, aided by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct, in a few minutes all the buried persons were exhumed and found to be uninjured. Even the sick child had escaped without bodily hurt, and was immediately taken into a neighboring house, but the exposure and shock will probably aggravate the disease with which it is afflicted. The house, which was valued at $1,500, is a total loss.

A Pickpocket's Raid on Gentlemen—The Thief Identified as the President of a Social Club.

For several months past the gymnasium of Mr. AVON C. BURNHAM, on South-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, has been invested by some adroit thief, who stole from the patrons of the institution about $4,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, watches and greenbacks. Mr. BURNHAM engaged the services of Detective CORWIN about two months ago, since which time he has been on a constant watch for the thief. On Friday evening last, the detective, while concealed in a closet, saw a young man named C. C. SMITH take hold of the pants of a Mr. FAGAN, (who was then arrayed in the costume of the gymnasium, practicing in another apart of the building,) and take therefrom a quantity of money. The thief was at once seized and taken to the Police Headquarters, where, on being searched, a gold watch was found in his possession that had been stolen some time previous from another of the members of the institution. SMITH admitted that he had stolen the watch and money, but denied that he was in any way connected with the former robberies. The accused has been in the habit of moving in good society, and of late was made President of a Club called the "Mineola Social."

The case will be heard before Justice WALSH to-morrow.

WATSON'S PLUM.

Purchasing an Hotel at $182,500 and Mortgage on Same at $150,000—The Way the Many Obtains Valuable Property for a Fifth of its Value—The Meanest Swindle in the Whole Scheme.

The Broadway Hotel, on the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, is the chief swindle in the widening job. It was purchased by the late JAMES WATSON at a time when he was perfectly aware of the proposed improvement, and with the avowed intent of making money by an excessive award, which he knew he could obtain as one of the chief tools of the despoiling Ring. On the 27th day of October, so the document in the Register's Office sets forth, he purchased

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway, with the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway fifty-one feet and three inches, to the point or place of beginning."

This property was bought from Messrs. STEPHEN MERRIHEW and JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD, executors of the estate of the late TERHART PUTMAN, for $182,500. Of this sum, $62,500 was paid in cash, and the remaining $120,000 was allowed to remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent per annum, payable one-half on the 1st day of November, 1872. The interest was payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November. This building is situated on a fancy corner in one of the best business sites of Broadway, and would be greatly benefited by the widening. When the awards came to be made on this section, which takes in the Coney Island Hotel, generously allowed $150,000 for twenty-six feet out off. The building would then be on a splendid lot, measuring fifty-one feet on Broadway, with a depth of eighty-six feet, and be suitable for a first-class business establishment, having entrances on Broadway, Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. It is almost equivalent to a 10 story lots, worth at least $3,000 per foot. This first-class site has virtually been purchased for $68,500, which is the difference between the award of $150,000 and the purchase price of $182,500 paid to the Putnam estate. It was currently rumored that the wife of a prominent City official supplied the money for the purchase.

It seems that this property has been some time in the market, as the executors of the Putnam estate were desirous of winding up their trust. The uncertainty, however, which prevailed regarding the proposed widening of Broadway, and the litigations which might arise regarding vested rights, had a determented effect on any property, and no purchaser could be found to invest. Mr. WATSON, who was a keen judge of real estate, and both a heavy speculator in it and Wall-street, heard of it, and seeing his way to make $150,000, consulted with the gentlemen who is reciprocally accommodating, and between Mr. DIXON and Mr. WATSON, for reasons of policy the wife of Mr. WATSON'S friend represented her husband. It will thus be seen that one of the great magnorums of Tammany had hold of the biggest plum in this rich pie, and would have possessed it had he not gone out sleigh-riding, which he did very much to the regret of Mr. TWEED et al.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

MUNSON H. TREADWELL, recently appointed Collector of the Second District, (Fourth and Sixth Districts consolidated), has assumed the duties of his office, relieving Col. COUTER of the Sixth and Acting-Collector DAGGETT of the Fourth. Mr. TREADWELL has appointed Mr. DAGGETT his chief deputy. The new second is one of the largest and most important districts in the United States, embracing all the territory from Liberty-street to Twenty-sixth-street, and from Broadway to the North River, comprising two-thirds of the business portion of the City.

Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, late of St. James' Church, Chicago, enters upon his duties in St. Mark's Episcopal Parish, of this City, today. Numerous reports having been circulated in the Diocese of Illinois, some implying his dissatisfaction with Bishop WHITEHOUSE and the High Church party, we consider it but due to both gentlemen to say, as we do upon good authority, that such reports are entirely without foundation. Neither the question of High or Low Church, or his relations with the Bishop, had anything to do with the reverend doctor's decision to accept the call tendered him by the Vestry of St. Mark's.

Mr. INOCENCIO CAMANOVA addressed a letter to the Editor of the Associated Press, yesterday, denying statements made in dispatches from Washington, to the effect that Consul HALL, of Havana, wrote to the State Department that he was connected with the filibustering expedition of the "Comanditario," and that he returned to Cuba sometimes under the pretext of attending to business matters, but in reality with different intentions.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON instituted a suit, yesterday, against Augustus Schell, Charles Lanier, Edwin D. Morgan, Stephen P. Russell and A. Mills, to recover $200,000 on a bond given by them for MORGAN L. HARRIS, Ex-Collector of the Eighth Revenue District. It is alleged that Mr. HARRIS accepted worthless bonds for the removal of 120,017 gallons of whisky from his district in 1868, causing a loss of $240,036 to the Government.

The ship *Caliph*, Capt. RITSON, with teas to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, arrived at 12½ port on Friday from Foo-chow, China, in eighty-five days, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The average length of similar voyages is 110 days. Nearly twenty years ago, however, the ship *Sea Witch* made the passage from China to this City in seventy-six days, and the *Rainbow* and the *Natchez* in seventy-eight days.

The case of the litigated will of the late Mrs. Dr. HOGAN has been continued before Judge SUTHERLAND during the past week. The letter of the deceased, published in the columns of the TIMES during the past week, bore unfairly against Mr. HAVEN, as it was incomplete, some material portions, which were favorable on the part of the plaintiff, having been omitted in making a synopsis of its contents.

The young men of the Japanese Legation yesterday departed from the St. Nicholas Hotel for the schools where they are to be educated. Some went to New-Haven, and others to Hartford, (Conn., and New-Brunswick, N. J. The Prince MITE FUGIMI is visiting in Brooklyn. Messrs. JUGNOR, MORI, and ARMOR, Charge d' Affaires, are still stopping at the St. Nicholas.

In our article of last Sunday, on "Broadway to Let," it was given out that Mr. WM. TAYLOR, of No. 858 Broadway, intended to remove his business to 1,274 Broadway. Mr. TAYLOR to contradict the statement, as it is untrue. His present location is a very valuable one, and he sees no reason for changing it.

It is announced that the Art Raffle of the Fair of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will positively take place on Tuesday evening next, at CAHILL'S Art Gallery, corner Twenty-second-street and Broadway. A few tickets yet remain unsold, which can be obtained at CAHILL'S.

During the past week, PATRICK MULLIN and ADELPHEID SUBURGER were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; JOHN Y. SAVAGE and FERE GIREUD were discharged, and an insolvent petition was filed by JAMES STRANG.

The creditors of Messrs. CHARLES A. STETSON'S Sons met at the Astor House, yesterday, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the firm. The business of the hotel will not be interrupted.

Eighty-six barrels of distilled spirits were seized in Dey-street, yesterday, by order of Collector M. H. TREADWELL, on a charge of not being properly stamped and branded.

The lager-beer saloon of HENRY JOHNS, at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth-street, was seized by Collector DARLING'S officers, yesterday, for alleged violation of the Revenue law.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, five persons were fined $5 each for driving horses unfit to use.

BROOKLYN.

The family of Mr. JOSEPH TREMAIN, chief clerk in the Assistant Collector's office at the Custom-house, narrowly escaped a painful bereavement on Friday. It appears that his son, JAMES S., aged about seven years, was playing in the vicinity of his residence, Fifth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near an open cellar which was filled with water to the depth of about five feet, when little Jim fell over were overthrown, and slipped upon the ice at the brink of the excavation in his efforts to reach a piece of wood of which he sought to make a boat, which was floating on the surface of the water. Falling in he sank to the bottom, when THOMAS KELLY, a laborer, who was at work on an adjoining building, saw him, and, hastening to his rescue, saved the lad after he had sank the second time.

On Friday night the residence of Mr. RICHARDSON, at No. 236 Clinton-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a gold watch and some silver plate, worth about $200.

Mr. CORNELIUS MCANEAR, a resident of Tompkinsville, L. I., was thrown from his horse yesterday afternoon while riding through Atlantic-street. He had his right leg broken.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, FREDERICK MILLER, convicted of debauching his own daughter and stabbing and abetting in the prostitution of females in Jersey City, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, two years on each indictment. Mrs. MILLER, wife of FREDERICK, was next ordered to stand up. Judge RANDOLPH, before pronouncing sentence, said she had been convicted on three indictments—one for assault and battery, a second for abduction, and one for perjury, and a third for keeping a disorderly house. She had ruined innocent girls in untold numbers, and had prostituted her own daughter. The Court wished it had power to confine her for life, but as the law had not ordained such a severe punishment, it would give her the benefit of such as it provided—four years' at hard labor in the State Prison.

Spurious $10,000 worth of dun-bills, bearing the name of Whitney Bigelow, glass manufacturers, have been circulated at Glassboro. The firm has been in the habit of paying their hands in printed money-orders, which passed current in the town and adjacent country. The parties in Philadelphia who furnished these printed forms received from the firm a large printing to come from the firm, and in this way bogus orders to the amount of $10,000 have been set afloat, and the firm defrauded to that amount.

Yesterday morning two Jersey City blacksmiths, named THOMAS CARR and PATRICK GRIFFIN, were arraigned before the City Judge on a charge of fighting. It appears that CARR accused GRIFFIN of getting him discharged, and the men meeting on the street a spirited fight occurred, during which, as alleged, CARR fired a revolver twice at GRIFFIN. The combatants were held for trial, while in addition CARR was fined $20 for carrying a revolver.

"Colonel" WILLIAM TREADWELL, charged with having passed a counterfeit $20 bill on a stationer named KASHAW, in Jersey City, was brought up for a further examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner SHIPMAN. After a few witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned until Friday next.

HENRY HAMLIN yesterday procured a warrant for the arrest of JOHN CAULEY, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. HAMLIN is CAULEY'S landlord, and he rented him the saloon with the understanding that no liquor was to be sold on the Sabbath.

A runaway couple, who gave the names of THOMAS SHELDING and ROSINA COOKE, were married at midnight on Friday, in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, by Justice ZCHAU.

The Baptists of Plainfield have commenced the erection of a new church building at the corner of Third and Liberty streets. The cost is to be $4,500.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following naval officers have been detached from their several stations and ordered to the Navy Commission: George H. Perkins, Lieut.-Commander; G. E. Hasewell, Lieuts. Chas. T. Hunkins and A. W. Vickery; Surgeon W. M. Pool, Passed Assistant Surgeon Lewis R. Pinckney.

The following are ordered to the Hartford: Commander Edward E. Potter, Lieut.-Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh, Lieuts. Douglas Robers and William A. Morgan, Master Daniel Delehanty and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Wyatt. Capt. Percival W. Horton is ordered to the Navy-Yard, New-York; Lieut. A. B. H. Little, to the Shawmut; Passed Assistant Pay-master John R. Conway to the Relief; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster to the Shamrock; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. Dixon, to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan is detached from the receiving-ship Ohio, at Wilmington, and ordered to the Shamrock, for the Asiatic Station.

Col. James A. Hardie, Major Judson D. Bingham and Major Thaddeus R. Stanton are appointed a commission under a joint resolution of Congress authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for that grounds. They are ordered to meet on the 10th inst., and report the time and place of the lands to the Secretary of War without delay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4.—American Securities opened and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	87½	87½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87½	87½
United States 5-20s, 1867	87½	87½
United States 10-40s	87½	87½
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	102½	102½
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	20½	20½

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 88½, and closed buoyant at 87½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—4 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency, and closed heavy at the decline. Uplands and Orleans closed at barely 7¾d.; and Middling Orleans at 7¼d.@7½d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs.—Tobacco dull; no sales reported. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Bacon dull; no sales reported. Beef quiet. Low Middling, and Good Middling, and Good Ordinary, at 74s.; sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, sailing